Park Row. ake, just North

Hall True, costing \$700; one odd; and Elegan Parlor Set, and \$100; Chickering Plane, abor See, doet from \$100 to Frauch-plate Mirror and 3 at \$100 apiece; together with a with French-plate Mirror ion Dining Table, cost \$100; Dining From Challes made to

TTEND THIS SALE. ORE & CO.,

TRADE SALE GOODS. 25, AT 9:30 A. M. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. . 25, at 10 a. m.,

AL SALE

Vases, Toilet Sets, uspidores, Liquor variety of goods for the Hol-Trade.

try Merchants. DN SALE

26. at 9:30 a. m. ONABLE

&SHOES. Shoe Co.'s Goods.

offers extra inducements. GEO. P. GORE & CO. RADDINA CO., ONSALE

S & RUBBERS v. Nov. 25. ON SALE

 ${ t GOODS}$ ay, Nov. 26. Cutlery, Carnets, Trunks. O

00 STOCK HING, ats, and Ulsters,

York Manufacturer. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. NDERN & CO.,

, AND SLIPFERS, JOTION,

lph-st., cor. Fifth-av. 25

LINDSAY BROS TAILORS.

141 & 143 Dearborn-st.

ABVERTISING. o any party wishing to ad-erriise in the City or Coun-rry Newspapers — North, South, East, or West. Ad-vertisements sent daily at Lowest Prices. (Call or ad-dress — Call or ad-dress — Co. 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME' XXXIX.

THUTHFUL ADVERTISING. Moreover-Coats Moreulsters! Moreulsterettes!

To day piled up in store of WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. than in any two or three of these other Clothing Stores, all made since Oct. I, and our

PRICES ARE LOWER Than ever before, right in the face of a rapdly-rising market. We could wholesald many of them at the prices we ask you,

"BUT," WILLOUGBBY, HILL & CO. are not "speculators," and believe 'tis for their in-terest to divide any good trade with cusners. We expect to remain in business and every sale we make we are thinking o

future patronage, future patronage. "Reinto our Store by a "wonderful bargain" advertisement which we cannot back up, and we think such advertisements suicidal to such advertisers.

Moreover-Coats! Moreulsters! Moreulsterettes!

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., "Truthful Advertisers," Hard Workers,
"Treless," "Restless," "Steepless" in the endeavor to "get you to keep" for

COR. CLARK AND MADISON-STS. OPEN TILL NINE AT NIGHT.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

OUR IMMENSE ASSORTMENT

Ulsterette Materials,

Artistic Excellence of , our Garments,

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR EXTREME LOW PRICES,

Will undoubtedly interest the most fast:dious and closest buyers. INSPECTION INVITED.

GATZERT'S

POPULAR TAILORING HOUSE 179, 181 & 183 Clark-st...

CORNER MONROR PIANOS. To Whom It May Concern.

The Chicago Agency for the sale of the CHICKER-NG PIANOS has this day been transferred to Mesers. PELTON & POMEROY, 150 and 152 State-st. CHICKERING & SONS. Chicago, Nov. 22, 1879. CHICKERING

PIANOS. Having accepted the Agency for the Chickering Piano we shall hereafter carry a tull stock of the various styles of Chickering Grands, Cabinet Grands, Uprights,

150 & 152 STATE-ST., Chicago.

and Squares, at our Ware-

OVERCOATINGS. We Offer

A Very Attractive Line

OVERCOATINGS

Of the best makes and colorings, both plain

and fancy.

THE BLOCKADE.

FOREIGN.

The Sligo Prisoners Arraigned Before the Magistrates Yesterday.

Rigid Exclusion of the Public from the Court-Room.

Meetings of Irish Sympathizers Belittled by the English Press.

The Gatherings Yesterday Set Down as Insignificant in Num-

A Chilian Fleet Bombards the Peruvian City Pisagua.

The Place Captured After Severe Fighting and Great Slaughter.

The Revolutionists of San Domingo Win a Battle at San Pedro.

Eugenie Finds Her Mother Dead Upon Her Arrival at Madrid.

An Awful Night upon the Tempestuous Coast at Quirpon, Labrador.

THE SLIGO PRISONERS ARRAIGNED. LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Sligo prisoners will be charged before the County Magistrates to-day. Only members of the press will be admitted. Two solicitors will defend Davitt and Daly. licitors to visit the prisoners on Sunday was re-fused.

The services of Philip Callan, Liberal mem-ber of Parliament, in defense of the Sligo pris-INDIGNATION MEETINGS.

A large meeting of Trishmen and Irish sympathizers was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne Satur-day. Meetings were also held Sunday at Leeds and Manchester, where only 300 persons were present, and a: Birmingham, where the hall was crowded. At all of them resolutions were passed protesting against the arrests of Davitt, Daly, and Killen.

IN COUNTY MAYO. One of the greatest demonstrations that ever occurred in the County of Mayo was held at Swinford on Sunday. Nearly 20,000 farmers were present. Parnell made a speech in support of a resolution, which was adopted, conlemning the action of the Government.

AT LOONAMOORE. The Standard's correspondent at Balla describes the meeting at Loonsmoore as being singularly tame. Less than 1,000 persons were

PERU AND CHILL.

PISAGUA BOMBARDED. NEW YORK, Nov. 28 .- A Lima letter says: At last the long-heralded descent of Chilians on the Peruvian coast has been attempted and made. On Sunday morning, the 2d inst., sixteen of the enemy's vessels, transports, and men-of-war appeared off Pisagua, and, without loss of time, directed their course towards the shore. Pisagua was defended by a detachme of 900 Bolivian troops, under chief command of Col. Grainer, but it appears that Gen. Buendia, in charge of the defenses and army of Tarapaca was likewise in the place at the time. Two Parrett rifles, 100-pounders, were mounted on a bluff overlooking the town, but it is asserted

they were without adequate shelter. THE CITY CAPTURED. The fight was heavy, and the loss of life great. The shore batteries made a gailant resistance, but Pisagua was captured, and Buendia retired toward San Bernardo, a short two leagues from

the scene of battle. A LAND BATTLE IMMINENT. The battle on land must soon take place. Telegrams just received announce that Buendia has fallen back to Pena Grande, on the thirtyfour-mile stretch between the inland termini of the Pisagua & Iquique Railroad, and had been joined by his reinforcements, making in all about 9,000 men.

THE CHILIAN ADVANCE. The Chilian advance was at Santa Catalina thirty miles from Pisagua, on the railroad, and still going forward towards Buendia's positions. Prado and Dazs, or their columns, must alse be advancing towards the Province of Tarapaca, from Arica and Taena, directly in the rear of the Chilians.

THE CHILIAN PORCES. The number of the latter is variously estimaten, probably 10,000 to 11,000 soldiers.

IQUIQUE IN DANGER. Fears are entertained of the destruction of Iquique by the united Chilian naval force. The town is only guarded by National Guards, as all the regulars have gone to Buendia's support.

MARTIAL 12.

Lima has been declared under martial law: all citizens capable of bearing arms must enroll themselves on the line of the National Guard regiments. But the attacking force of Chilians on Tarapaca seems to secure the safety of Lima from any similar assault.

CHILI'S OBJECT. It is not probable that the enemy is strong enough to attempt two such undertakings, and it is evident the main object of Chili is the nitrate of Tarapaca, and, possibly, later on, her attention may be turned towards the guano deposits in the same latitude.

SAN DOMINGO.

VICTORIOUS REVOLUTIONISTS.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—San Domingo advices are to the 8th inst. A fight had occurred between the forces of President Guillermo and the revolutionists at San Pedro. Guillermo was dis-lodged from the position he held, and com-pelled to retreat in some disorder to the capi-tal. The revolutionists advanced, and were beseiging the capital. The only outlet from the capital was on the river-side, toward the Prov-ince Seybo, where Guillermo went to try to gather fresh troops.

THE PRESIDENT'S CAUSE LOST. The cause of Guillermo is considered lost. He only holds the capital and Province of Seybo. The balance of the Republic has declared against Guillermo.

The decree closing the ports of Puerto Plata and Monte Christi are considered merely a

MONDAY NOVEMBER 24, 1879.

paper blockade. The Republic has no fleet to enforce it.

SPAIN.

BUGENIE'S MOTHER DEAD.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—When the ex-Empress Eugenie arrived here her mother, the Countess de Montijo, was already dead. King Alionso, who was awaiting Eugenie at the station, communicated the news of her mother's death. Eugenie wished to go to her mother's residence, but was prevailed upon to go to the Alba Palace, where many thousands of visitors called and inscribed their names.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Standard's Madrid dispatch says the ex-Empress Eugenie yesterday visited her mother's house and prayed over her remains.

CUBAN REFORMS.

The Correspondencies states that the President of Congress was present at the Cabinet council Saturday, and that an understanding has probably been arrived at between the Parliamentary majority and Frenier Campos in reforence to reforms in Cubs.

CUBAN.

A FIGHT.

HAYANA, NOV. 23.—The Government bas received official reports that in the province of Santiage de Cuba the troops of the Aguso brigade on the 5th inst. attaked the camp of Guillermo, killing six insurgents and burning 400 huts, which the followers of Guillerms had built. Among the killed was Lieut-Col. Teobaldo Rosello.

Surrendence The Montreal merchants at the Optimical department that was a mere dodge, and that the Minister of Public Works was secretly faverable to the bridge state that the prospective faverable to the bridge state that the prospective faverable to the bridge state that the prospective faverable to the bridge state that the was a mere dodge. But the Government that they provide and that the Minister of Public Works was secretly faverable to the bridge state that that was a mere dodge and that the Minister of Public Works was secretly faverable to the bridge state that that was a mere dodge and that the Minister of Public Works was secretly faverable to the bridge of the proposed of the secret policy in present at the construction of this bridge. But the Government that they promise the contract of the proposed of the

SURRENDERED. In the jurisdiction of Las Tunas, Commander Louis Echavarria and Capt. Angel Castillo have surrendered with a number of men, all belonging to the command of Chief men, all belonging Belisarto Peralta.

ABANDONED. In the province of Santa Clara, the Spaniards defeated a party of insurgents, who abandoned their horses in their flight.

LABRADOR.

AN AWFUL NIGHT. HALIFAX, Nov. 23 .- Advices from Newfoundland give the particulars of the loss at Quirpon, Labrador, on the 4th inst., of the schooners Wild Briar, Grayhound, and Susan, during a thick snow-storm. The three craft made Glengarry Head, shaped their course for Quirpon, and then made the middle point of Quirpon. The mistake being discovered, the helms were put bard-a-port, but too late. They were in a wild night on the rocks. They let go anchor, but still striking heavily, and filling with water, they next got out boats, and crews of two of the craft, with clothes, gear, etc., safely landed. The men of the Susan were not so fortunate. They had barely time to get out of her when she sunk, and one young woman, named Galloway, belonging to Inland Cove, met a watery grave. The three craft had on board 128 individuals,—men, women, and chil-

> GERMANY. MEETING RUSSIA HALF WAY.

LONDON, Nov. 23 .- The Standard's Berlin dispatch says it would seem that, to meet Russia half way, Baron Langen, Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, will be replaced with Prince Windishgratz.

GORTSCHAKOFF GOING HOME. A dispatch to the Post from Berlin says Prince Gortschakoff is expected there in the course of this week on bis way to St. Peters-burg to meet the Czar on his arrival there.

FRANCE. VISITS TO EUGENIE. Paris, Nov. 23.—Prince Jerome Napoleon visited the ex-Empress Eugenic while she was

LONDON, Nov. 23 .- Paul de Cassagnac, in Pays, heartily approves of the spontaneous visit of Prince Jerome. Prince Jerome.
The Times' Paris dispatch says that ex-Queen sabella and Princess Mathilde Bonaparte visited

A PAINTER DEAD. Jules Noel, French painter, is dead.

RUSSIA. OCCUPYING BERAT.

LONDON, Nov. 23 .- The Daily News' Berlin dispatch says a private letter from a well-informed person at St. Petersburg states intelligence has been received in official circles at St. Petersburg to the effect that the British Government intends to occupy Herat next spring in alliance with Persia. The writer adds that the news is generally credited.

VARIOUS. AN AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD. LONDON, Nov. 23 .- The Standard's dispatch from Thyetmyo says a serious affray occurred on the 13th inst. at Meirgyam, on board a steamer, between the crew and a number of Burmese coolies, in which six persons were wounded.

THE BOERS THREATENING. A special dispatch from Cape Town reports that the attitude of the Boers is very threaten-

CANADA.

Details of the Spencer's Island Boating Aceident—An Important Railway Scheme— Parliamentary Scalpers—Opposition to the Coteau Bridge Scheme—Col. Labranche—

Discovery of Ancient Becords.

Opecial Dispatch to The Triouns.

Orrawa, Nov. 23.—Notice is given that application will be made at the next session for ar act to incorporate a railway company with full powers to construct a line of railway from Saul Ste. Marie eastward to a point at or near Lake Nipissing, to connect with the lines of the Canada Central Railway Company and the Ontario & Pacific Junction Railway Company from the south, with power to construct of assist in the construction of a railway, bridge across the Ste. Marie River to connect with the railway systems of the Northwestern States. HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 23 .- The latest report relative to the boating accident at Spencer's Island, near Pariboro, Saturday night, the 15th inst., says that seven persons were drowned. People on shore could see seven persons in a boat, two of them women, one of whom had a little child in her arms. Pitchy darkness shut down on them, and, when morning came, the boat was found bottom up about a mile from where they had anchored. Four bodies were washed ashore,—three men and one young

OTTAWA, Nov. 23.—The Governor-General has presented two medals, gold and silver, to McGill College. The gold medal will be offered for proficiency in modern languages,-the competition to be open to students of all faculties; and the silver medal will be awarded to the student taking first place in the Senior year in Applied

The Heraid—which, although Ministerial in sympathy, is somewhat independent in tong—says: "It is a pitiable fact that there are a number of gentlemen who find themselves occupying the responsible position of representatives of the people in Parliament, who seem to have no other means of earning a livelihood than scaloing contractors and pursuing the calling of Government brokers. Every, or nearly every, ring of contractors that visits the city is accompanied by one of the above-mentioned class of persons, who immediately proceeds to take his soundings. There is more than a mere suspicion for stating that Conservative members of the present Parliament have received moneys from contractors in return for services rendered as brokers."

MONTREAL, NOV. 23.—The merchants are commencing to agitate for opposition to the Coteau bridge scheme; and a circular has been going the rounds, showing how seriously the position of Montreal would be affected by the building of the bridge across the St. Lawrence at Coteau. When the bridge was first mooted, ne one imagined for a moment that it was really contemplated; but, at the very last moment, the bill being then before Parliament, the City Council The Herald-which, although Ministerial in

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 23.—Philip Steel, employed in Stevens' brick yards, near this city, was crushed to death yesterday, by the caving in of a mass of seven or eight tons of frozen clay, crushing him so badly that he died almost instantiv. Steel was 60 years old and leaves aix motherless children, four of them being very WASHINGTON.

Annual Report of Affairs Connected with the War Department.

Manufacture of Sorghum Sugar Destined to Become a Great Industry.

An Awful Catastrophe Averted Last Friday Night in the Capitol.

WAR DEPARTMENT. SECRETARY M'CRARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The Secretary of War in his annual report joins in the recom mendation of Gen. Sherman that the army be reased to 25,000 men, exclusive of detachments. He says it is undeniable that most if not all the disasters attending Indian hostilities part. The records of the War Departm show that since the close of the War of the been killed in Indian wariare, and a correspond-ing number wounded, beside a proportionate number of men killed and wounded. Among the list of killed will be found such valuable officers as Canby, Custer, and Thornburgh, The Secretary concurs in Geo. Sherman's rec-

favors giving the numbers with the sales, has resigned.

Obeclas Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Quebec, Nov. 23.—In clearing out the vanits of the Custom-House, some valuable ancient records have been brought to light, consisting of arrivals of vessels, clearances, and other memoranda relating to the past. They date back to over a century 20; and a perusal of them shows that the majority of the vessels trading here then were of small tonnage, and the bulk of the exports consisted of grain, pipestaves, and furs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Toronto, Nov. 23.—The Sallors' Union having recently advanced the rate of wages, owners and captains of vessels are much dispatisfied, and are discussing the practicability of organizing some system of towing that would be more expeditious and nearly as cheap as the present one.

John Crowier, Financial Secretary of the Tomilitary forts and reservations. EXPENDITURES AND ESTIMATES. The actual expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were \$42,653,723.63. The appropriations available for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, aggregated \$45,076,702.95; those for 1879 were \$53,016,040.96, and those for the current fiscal year amounted to \$46,269,831.94. The estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are \$40,380,428.93, to which amount they have been reduced from \$54,306,-

ommendation regarding the sale of abandoned

one.

John Crozier, Financial Secretary of the Toronto Typographical Union, has absconded. It is said that he has defrauded the Union out of about \$120, and also victimized some members of the church which he attended. Crozier left a wife, four children, and an invalid mother, almost penniless. The estimates for public works, as reduced, are \$7,557,034.42, which amount is \$396,043.34 less than the estimates for 1879, \$118,946.88 less than those for 1880, and \$3,237,460,19 less than the appropriations for 1880, which were \$10,794,the appropriations for 1880, which were \$10,784,-494.61. The views expressed under this head in the last annual report are renewed, as best explanatory to the reduction of these estimates, which aggregated \$20,182,873.42. About seventeen-twentieths of this amount are for the "continuation of works once commenced under legal authority, and remaining unfinished for want of funds."

The amounts appropriated for "fortifications

London, Nov. 23.—A swell barber name

Berry, who came here a short time ago from Chicago, has absconded from his fashionable rooms under the Federal Bank, leaving numer

ous creditors, but taking everything portable with him.

CASUALTIES.

A FEARFUL EXPERIENCE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23 .- The British steamsh

Rathmore, Capt. Rowles, which sailed from thi

port Tuesday last, with a large cargo, including

296 cattle, for London, returned this morning First Officer Mitchel reports that the ship passed out of the Capes Wednesday, when the weather

was boisterous, but she behaved well unti

Thursday night. As soon as the Gulf Stream

was reached a heavy chop-sea was encountered

but the ship kept her course. On Thursda

night, about 10 o'clock, while the first officer's

watch was on deck, she was struck by a sea

which swept her forward deck, carrying away

the cattle pens and sweeping ten or twelve of

the cattle overboard. First Officer Mitchell was

thrown down and so severely injured he had

to be taken to his room. Boatewain Thompson was then called to take

the watch. He and Capt. Rowles, who had come on deck, were standing on the bridge,

when it was discovered that the trysail was

adrift. Cant. Rowles ordered Thompson to

take men and secure it. The work required

about half an hour, and when Thompson re-

turned to his post on the bridge he found the

dead body of Capt. Rowles. The gin block,

over the forward hatch, had fallen on the head

of Capt. Rowles, and both flanges had crashed

through his skull to the brain, killing him in-

stantly. A half hour later the ship became un-

manageable and broached to. For some time

she was buffeted by the sea, and the cattle had

become perfectly wild. The ship was, however,

got on an even keel again, and started on her

Baltimore, as the cattle pens, piled with loose bales of hay, were not fit to voyage across the

A SCHOONER LOST.

Special Dispatch to The Printer.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—There are yet no

tidings of the crew of the Canadian schooner

Northumberland, which went ashore near Erie, and there is much fear that all were lost. The

schooner was a worthless old hulk, built some

twenty years ago at Cobourg, Ont., and pur

twenty years ago at Cobourg, Ont., and purchased two years ago for \$2,200. She left Kingsville. Ont., on the 17th inst., for this city, with 3,400 ties. The Captain was John H. Mhalloy, of Buffalo, 47 years old, with a wife and four children. He has salled nineteen years. The names of the crew are unknown here.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Tolubo, O., Nov. 23.—John Carmody, a

witchman employed in the Dayton & Michigan

Railroad yards, was attemping to couple som

moving freight cars yesterday morning, about &

o'clock, when he dropped a pin. Reaching t

get another, his foot caught in a brake beam in some way, and he was thrown to the ground across the track. Wheels passed over both feet at the firstep, and broke the ankle bone. A fellow-emplove pulled Carmody off the track in time to prevent the wheels from crushing his head, which further disaster was imminent.

DETROIT, Nov. 23.—A special to the Post and Tribune, from Traverse City reports that the

schooner H. B. Phelps, of Oswego, went ashore

at Glen Arbor, Lake Michigan, Wednesday night

The vessel and cargo, 17,000 bushels of wheat,

are a total loss. Capt. Kelly, Robert Dewer, and George Kelly, of Oswego,; Frank Golden, cook, of Sandusky; and a German sailor, slipped at Milwaukee, were all drowned. The first mate. Howrigan, and Edward Igoe, of Oswego, were saved.

FATAL RUNAWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WINONA, Minn., Nov. 23.—William Ebert,

farmer, living in the town of Warren, this county, met with a fatal accident here yester-

day. His team, standing near the railroad track,

became frightened by a passenger train and ran away. In trying to stop them Ebert fell under the wheels of the heavily-loaded wagon and had his neck crushed and broken, causing instant death. He leaves a wife and four colldren.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 23.—Edward Doelz, of

the firm of Buchanan & Doelz, merchants, of

Glencoe, McLeod County, went out from his

house, acar midnight Friday, with a pistol to shoot dogs, whose howling annoyed him. His body was found near the bouse yesterday morn-ing, with a pistol at his feet, and a bullet-hole in his breast. He accidentally shot himself, dy-

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Atlantic at this season of year.

"The amounts appropriated for "fortifications and other works of defense" during the last five years have been insufficient to preserve all five years have been insufficient to preserve all such Government property from waste. Under this title the estimates for 1880, which were \$3,188,400, were reduced to \$1,000,000, and were favorably considered in Congressional appropriations for \$150,000; and the present estimates, rendered in detail, for \$4,028,500, have been reduced in the aggregate to \$1,000,000, which amount could be wisely and properly applied to the preservation and care of these works.

rendered by items for \$14,326,650, I have reduced in the aggregate to \$5,015,000, which was the total of the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1877, and which seems to have been sufficient for the promotion of the general commerce of the country during that time. In relation to the comparative differences between the amounts of estimates and appropriations, it seems to me that some embarrassments must always attend the discretionary preparation and consideration of these estimates, owing to the uncertainty which, perchance, must mark their future credit by Congress. Last year, for example, my estimates for fortifications, as has already been stated, were \$1,000,000, and the appropriations mates for fortifications, as has aiready been stated, were \$1.000,000, and the appropriations granted therefor were only \$150,000, white, at the same time, the reverse of this principle or policy appeared, when on my estimates for rivers and harbors for \$5,015,000, the appropriations granted therefor were \$9,762,494.61.

The aggregate of the estimates for the next fiscal year is \$2,273,294.69 less than the amount of actual expenditures of 1879; \$5.889,393.01 less than the appropriations available for the service of the fiscal year 1880, and is \$7,289.40 less than the estimates for 1880, which were for a "less sum of money than any annual estimates readered to Congress from this Department for a period of at least eleven years," as shown in the last annual report.

UNION AND CONFEDERATE WAR RECORDS.

got on an even keel again, and started on her return for this port. Her hull suffered no damage, and the only injury she sustained was the loss of her foreboom. Besides the cattle swept overboard, a number were killed, the whole loss amounting to about ninety. Many were crippled. The boatswain says Capt. Rowles, before he was killed, expressed his intention to return to Reltimore as the cattle reas piled, with loss UNION AND CONFEDERATE WAR RECORDS. The preparation of these records for publica-tion is progressing satisfactorily under the effi-cient management of Col. K. N. Scott, of the

The War Department agent for collecting such Confederate records as may be piaced, by gift or loan, at the disposal of the Government,

such Confederate records as may be placed, by gift or loan, at the disposal of the Government, has been very successful.

The Southern Historical Society has placed its collection at the service of the Department, and valuable documents have been furnished by Gens. Johnston, Pemberton, Wheeler, Jones, Ruggles, and others. In fact, there is a general disposition on the part of ex-Confederate officers to contribute material to the official history of the War.

Attention is invited to the fact that as yet no provision has been made for publishing any of the records. An appropriation for the composition, stereotyping, and printing of proof copies of the records for 1851 is recommended.

The Judge Advocate General reports the convictions for desertion as, increased during the past year by twenty-four, and expresses the opinion that the two principal, or most conspicuous, causes of desertion in the army are: 1. Drunkeness, or rather indulgence in intoxicating liquors; 2. Oppressive or fujudicious treatment of soldiers by non-commissioned officers, and especially First Sergoants of companies invested with an excess of authority.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEFARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster-General reports that the expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year have been \$10,758,001.11; that \$12,135.50 was transierred from the appropriation for support of the Military Prison to the Commissary Department on account of subsistence of prisoners; that \$198,108.36 has been covered into the surplus fund in the Treasury, and that the balance to credit of Quartermaster's Department appropriation in Treasury on 30th of June, 1879, was \$1,219,701.15.

The expenditures of the Department have

on 30th of June, 1879, was \$1,219,701.15.
The expenditures of the Department have decreased. In 1874 they were \$14,558,317.11; in 1879 they were \$10,758,001.11.
The Department moved during the year 59,-177 persous, 4,921 beasts, and 120,440 tons of supplies from the settlements to the military posts, many of which are in the far interior and at the end of long times of communication. The at the end of long lines of communication. The cost of this transportation was \$2.215,968.05.

The Pacific Raitroyd's transported 10,486 persons, 1,766 beasts, and 52,147,582 bounds of supplies during the year. At their regular tariff rates the value of this service was \$721,943.40.

plies during the year. At their regular tariff rates the value of this service was \$721,343,40. The total value of the military transportation over these roads to 30th of June, 1879, is \$10,382,331,99.

One thousand six hundred and eighty-six horses were bought at average cost of \$92,62. Last year the average price paid was \$117,23, or 20 per cent higher. One thousand four hundred and eighty-sine mules were purchased at average price of \$105,41, which is 20 per cent less than the price of last year, which was \$130,15.

There were in service on June 30 10,990 horses and 10,032 mules, which, win an army of 25,000 men, is about 100 beasts to 120 men.

Our army is more thoroughly provided with transportation than most others. It is always on a war footing, and when a asyage tribe attacks a party and commits a massacre the relieving troops move, as in a recent instance, on a few hours notice, a thousand miles from their cantonments and begin a marge of 180 miles, through a desert, mountain country, the instant they reach the base of supplies on the Pacific Railroad, and complete it in less than three days and rescue the survivors.

New military posts have been under construction on the Yellowstone or Milk River, near the northern boundary line, on the line of communication of the renegade Indians who fied into British America; on Lake Chelan, in Northern Washington Territory, and on the North Fork of the Canadian River, in the Isdain Territory; also on Bear Butte Creek, in the Black Hills, Dakota. Other military posts were subtorized by law at El Paso, Tex., at Pagosa Springs, Col., and on the Niobrara River, in Nebraska.

Congress, by the law of March 3, 1879, required the manufacture of 'army supplies, when economical, to be established at the Military

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Governor of the prison makes satisfactory report in relation to the conduct of the prisoners, having but seldem to resort to any severe discipline. This is attested also by the fact that all but an exceedingly small percentage of prisoners secure their release sooner than the expiration of their full term by earning an abatement under a regulation which allows five days' reduction for each month of good conduct.

The duties required of the officers of the prison are exacting, and the manner of their performance is worthy of commendation.

It is hoped that legislation which was asked last winter may be secured at the coming session of Congress to authorize the use of the earnings of prisoners and receipts for the sale of manufactured articles toward the maintenance of the prison.

George W. McCrart.

Secretary of Wat. Prison at Fort Leavenworth. The boots, and shoes, and chairs for the army are being made there by convict labor. Measures are instituted to begin the manufacture of harness at the prison, and the question of transferring to the prison the manufacture of wagons, ambulances, and other vehicles is under consideration.

MILITARY CEMBURIES. The military cemeteries, eighty, in number, are in good order, and improve in beauty as cultivation improves. It is suggested by the Quartermaster-General that Arlungton Cemetery affords ample space, without encroaching on the ground occupied by the soldiers of the War, to be used as a National Government Cemetery for the interment of members of Congress and officers of all services of the United States who may die at the Capital or whose friends may desire for them such a place of sepulture.

SORGHUM SUGAR. COLLYER'S EXPERIMENTS.

whose friends may desire for them such a place of sepulture.

The work of marking the graves in military cemeteries with marble and granit head-stones is practically completed. Contracts have been let for placing marble head-stones on the graves of soldiers who died during the War and were buried in private village and city cemeteries, and whose friends have not been able to do this honor to their memory. The work can hardly be begun before next spring.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

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The report of the Chief of Engineers states that work upon our sea-coast defenses has been limited, in accordance with the terms of the act of March 23, 1878, to their protection, preservation, and repair. For the reason that these works are subject, more than any other National structures, with the exception, perhaps, of lighthouses, to the destructive and deteriorating effects of the sea, the amount here-tofore appropriated for these objects has proved insufficient, many necessary works of repair and protection remaining unexecuted at the close of the last fiscal year for want of funds.

No procress whatever has been made for sev-

FORTIFICATIONS AND TORPEDOES

EADS JETTIES.

says:

The first grand stage of this important work was reached July S, 1879, and from that date began a second undertaking relative to maintenance of the channel, which, if accomplished, entitles Mr. Eads and associates to \$100,000 per annum, payable in equal quarterly installments. The first quarter-

from the engineer officer setting forth "that the maintenance, by James B. Eads and his associates,

considered as of course when presented for adjustment.

Besides other works connected with the creation and maintenance of the channel during the past year, the jetties at the month of South Pass have been capped with stone over their lower ends: additions have been made to the submerged dsm in the Pass; and over 4,000 feet of mattress walls, substantially new, have been constructed. The works established at the head of the Pass, in order to increase the flow of water through South Pass, have been considerably extended and enlarged. The year has been signalized by a greater measure of success in the attainment of results than any other year since the inauguration of the works. The only problems in connection with the improvements, from an engineering point of view, remaining to be answered in the future, are those involved with the successful and continuous maintenance of the channel already obtained.

ORDNANCE.

ORDNANCE.

During the last fiscal year there were manufactured at the National Armory 20,005 Springfield rifles, and, under the law authorizing it, 1,000 of the experimental Hotchkiss magazine rifles. The former have been produced at a much less cost than heretofore, owing to the increased number manufactured and the improvement of the plant employed; and as there is now available a larger appropriation than asual for the present year, it is confidently expected that the cost will be yet further reduced in the future. There were in store on July 1, 1879, only 22,073 rifles and 5,406 carbines at the armory and arsenals, a wretchedly small number, considering the wants of the present and the calls that may be made in the future.

ORDNANCE.

ly payment has been demanded, and is u

On the subject of the jetties the Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Dr. Collyer, the chemist of the Agricultural Department, referring to the experiments which have been made in making sugar from Indian corn and sorghum, said to-day: "If Congress will give me ten acres of ground to experiment on part season, I will return twenty tons of raw sorghum sugar fully equal to the best raw cane sugar or forfeit my reputation; that is, two tons to the acre, and is a much better result than they reach on the average in Louisiana with the sugar cane. The corn crop of lilinois, for example," said. Dr. Collyer, "is worth about \$75,000,000 annually. If they will devote one-tenth of the acreage to sorghum, of the variety best suited to that latitude, they can raise sugar in amount equal to our whole annual importation, which is about \$109,000,000 worth, and even

this will only equal 50 per cent of the most THE SECRET." he continued, "now that the method of crystallization is understood, is simply in the time to gather the crop, and in this respect my experi-ments are complete and conclusive."

"What is the total cost of production?" the Doctor was asked. "Well, on that point, I can't speak so definitly; but I see no reason why it should exceed 3 cents a pound. Raw sugars now costs a fraction more than 6 cents a pound, but about 45 per cent of that is for duties. We can certainly raise sugar from sorghum much

CHEAPER THAN WE CAN BUY IT ABROAD." "How about the extent of territory adapted to the growth of sorghum?" "Therein is the great advantage. All through

protection remaining unexecuted at the close of the last fiscal year for want of funds.

No progress whatever has been made for several years past in the construction of new or in the modifications of our old works, built before the inventions of modern ordinance and armored ships, for want of appropriations therefor, but the Engineer Department of the Army, in the light of full information respecting the great improvements in ordinance and armor, has propared plans for modifying some of our old works and constructing new ones. These plans provide for mounting the heaviest of modern rifled guns and resisting the projectiles of cannon of the immense calibres now possessed by nearly every maritime nation of Europe.

The Chief of Engineers remarks that, in the present condition of our sea-coast detenses, injuries to our citizens abroad and insults to our flag could not be resented with that vigor and promptitude demanded by the bonor and dignity of the Nation, and justified by a knowledge that, come what may, our havy-yards, maritime cities, and depots for military and naval stores will be unassatiable behind impregnable fortifications and obstructions.

The Battaifon of Engineers stationed at the Engineer School of Application, at Willet's Point, and at the Military Academy, has been engaged in the development of our torpedo system, which has now been brought to a state of efficiency not inferior, it is believed, to that of any nation. this central belt of the States, and well into the North and South, sorghum can be grown with ease. I would not, for example, send the early or submarine mines have, in recent years, become the twin defenses of maritime countries, the latter being necessary to hold the enemy's vessels under the fire of the former in the approaches to our harbors; and the Secretary believes it is simply a matter of common prudence and good judgment that the appropriations asked for by the Chief of Engineers for providing torpedoes to be stored in our fortifications, from which they can be planted in time of war in the channels and fair-ways of our harbors, and for prebaring our most important forts for operating them by providing the necessary bomb-proof covers for the electrical apparatus, galleries of approach, etc., be granted: also that, for the reasons stated by the Chief of Engineers, the means should be provided for increasing the Battathon of Engineers from the number now fixed at two hundred enlisted men, under the recent law reducing the army, to five hundred and twenty suissed men. amber to South Carolina, but would select a variety adapted to that climate. The advantage of the early amber, which is the species from which the successes in Illinois have been gained, is that it matures before the season gets too tar past. In Louisiana it takes nine, and sometimes twelve, months' close attention to the sugarcane crop to bring it to a success. The cane, anyway, is not indigenous to Louisiana, but is

NOTES AND NEWS. A CATASTROPHE AVERTED.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.-The local newspapers have a sensation to the effect that last Friday night, when the Army of the Cumberland had possession of the rotunda of the Capitol for a promenade concert, a terrific catastrophe was averted only by the presence of mind of the electrician of the Capitol. The story is, that, in order to give additional brilligacy to the scene, all the gas jets, to the num of 1,300, -some of which have not been used for eleven years .- were lighted; that suddenly the there was imminent danger of an explosion, which might have destroyed the Capitol had not Mr. Rodgers, the electrician, rushed to the dome and turned off the gas.

A NEW DODGE ON THE LOTTERY QUESTION. Some of the Democrats are preparing to make a vigorous war upon Postmaster-General Key, on account of his attempt to prevent the use of the mails for lottery purposes. Of course the basis of attack is to be State sovereignty. That old doctrine is to be again made to do service for immorality. Calhoun is to come to the rescue of the lottery gambiers with the cry, "How can a department of the Federal Government declare that lotteries are a violation of the Federal policy, when there is no power in the Federal Government to prevent States from charter-

from the engineer officer setting forth "that the maintenance, by James B. Eads and his associates, of a channel through the jettles at the mouth of South Pass, Mississippi River, twenty-six feet in depth, and not less than two hundred feet in width at the bottom, and having through it a central depth of thirty feet, without regard to width, has been accomplished from July 8 to Oct. 8, 1879, with the exception of twenty days, when a failure in some part to maintain such a channel occurred. The failure was on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of August for the first period, and from Aug. 27 to Sept. 11 inclusive, for the second period. During the whole of the innerval from July 8 to Oct. 8, 1879, a navigable channel having a greater depth than twenty-six feet has been maintained at the head of South Pass, and throughout that interval of time the twenty-six feet channel has been, at all times and in all places, here, at least one hundred and ninety feet wide."

The Attorney-General has been requested to render an opinion on several questions as to the proper construction of certain provisions of the law materially bearing upon the claim for payment. If the opinion pending shall be favorable to Mr. Hads and associates, then the first quarterly payment for maintenance will be made.

Should the full channel be maintained within the meaning of the law for a period of six months from July 8 last, them Mr. Eads and associates will doubtless demand a first semi-annual payment of interest at 5 per centum per annum on the \$1,000,000 referred to in the acts of March 3, 1875 and 1879. The demand on this account will be duly considered as of course when presented for adjustment. INSECURE BAILBOAD BRIDGES. Mr. French, Auditor of Railroad Accounts vill call attention to the insecure condition of bridges over many sections of roads which he inspected at the West during the past summer. He will point these out in such terms as will prove a serious matter for the roads whose structures he criticises, unless they are speedily repaired. This will be one of the most impor-

tant portions of his report for the public at large

FIRES. AT FARMINGTON, MINN.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Nov. 23.—A fire at Farmington, twenty-seven miles from here, on the Iowa division of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railroad, broke out at 9:30 last evening, and spread with great rapidity, destroying ninety buildings, several horses, and other stock.

Total losses about \$100,000. The telegraph lines were broken for the night imm after telegraphing for engines from St. Paul and Minneapolis. One came from Minneapolis, but too late to afford much assistance. The Bank of Farmington was burned, but the money, papers, etc., were preserved in the vault.

To the Western Associated Press. St. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 23.—A dre in Farmington, Minn., late last night, destroyed four-fifths of the business part of the town. Engines were sent from St. Paul and Minneapolis, which finally gained control of the flames early this morning. The following are the principal

C. R. Griebe, general loss, \$23,000; insurance Milwaukee & St. Paul Elevator, containing 60,000 to 70,000 bushels of wheat; total loss; in-suranse on wheat, owned by Archibaid & Schur-

meter, millers, St. Paul, \$27,000; other insurance unknown. Atz & Soner, hardware, \$10,000; insurance,

Ditman's Bank, loss, \$2,000; insured. There were a large number of small los ranging from a few hundred to \$3,000. Eighteen buildings in all were destroyed by fire, bank, stores, and dwelling-houses. Total loss,

probably \$150,000; insurance not to exceed \$50,-

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 912 at 1:35 yesterday afternoon was caused by a defective chimne; setting fire to the woodwork in the garret of a two-story building at No. 434 Sedgwick street, owned by Leonard Schoener, and occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. Magdalena Cler. Damage to building, \$10, and insurance, \$300 in the German Mutual, of North Chicago.

PORT HURON, Nov. 23.—Passed up—Pro-pellers Jay Gould, Milwaukee, D. P. Van Allen, Cleveland and barges, Bay City and barges,

Cleveland and barges, Bay City and barges, Mary Mills and consort; schooners Delaware, Yankes Blade.

Down—Propellers Alaska, Starucca, Consciona, tug Mayflower and barges; schooners J. E. Wilber, Snowdrop, L. L. Lamb, Juna.

Wind west, and light.

Weather clear and cold.

only 22,073 rines and 0,400 carones at the armory and arsenals, a wretchedly small number, considering the wants of the present and the calls that may be made in the future.

The Ordnance Department has now in its possession, set up at the Watertown Arsenal, the finest machine in the world for testing the strength of metals and other materials, and a small annual appropriation is asked to cause the Department to use it. This machine was authorized by Congress, and constructed under the immediate supervision of the late United States Board to Test Iron, Steel, etc. Valuable results have already been obtained from its limited use, under circumstances very unfavorable, and it is suggested that a wise policy and a just any recistion of the advantages to inure to the various industries of the country will prompt the Congress to grant the small amount of money necessary to develop its capacities.

LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON.

The annual reports from the Leavenworth Military Prison indicate a very satisfactory progress and condition. The labor of the prisoners has been utilized, as far as possible in manufacture of articles needed for the use of the army. Extensions have been made to the buildings, and alterations of buildings already in use have been made to adapt them to the better occupancy, both for health and labor. Prisoners have been made to adapt them to the better occupancy, both for health and labor. Prisoners have been made to adapt them to the buildings, and alterations of buildings already in use have been made to adapt them to the buildings, and alterations of buildings already in use have been made to adapt them to the buildings, and alterations of buildings already in use have been made to adapt them to the buildings, and alterations of buildings already in use have been made to adapt them to the buildings already in use have been made to adapt them to the buildings already in use have been made to adapt them to the buildings already in use have been made to adapt them to the buildings already in use

MACHINES. of all the first-class makes age and advances. Come early this is a chance to buy a good

ST RANDOLPH-ST. SALE. CASEY,
FIPTH-AV.,
Black Walnut Bank Counters
ished with out glass, Store and
y kind. Saloon Fixtures and
Pistols, several Fire-Proof



An Affair Which Seems to Be Shrouded in Great Mystery.

Two Friends Attend Church. and Engage in a Fatal Altercation.

Sundry Carvings, Shootings, Emberslements, and Other Criminalities.

THE GIEL WHO SHOT HER LOVER. LUNBERTON, N. C., Nov. 21.—Last night the rial of Miss Amelia Linkhauer, who killed her lover, J. E. Hartman, a year ago, was begun. The court-room was packed. No case in North Carolina has attracted so much attention as this. Hartman, the dead man, was a drummer for a Baitimore house at the time he was shot. One day, while he was at his notel in Lumber ton, a carriage drove up to the door, and a lad stepped out. She asked for Mr. Hartman, and, being shown the parlor, was told that Mr. Harton would be in the room in a few minutes lartman came in the parlor. He greeted her findly, and extended his right hand. Instead Hartman came in the parlor. He greeted her kindly, and extended his right hand. Instead of taking it she drew a oistol, and with the excismation. "You have ruined me, and I will ruin you," she fired. The ball went in the region of his heart, and he died soon after. She put the vistol in her pocket, got in her hack, and drove back to her home. That night she gave birth to a child, of which she stated Hartman was the father. The affair created most intense excitement in this whole region. Miss Linkhauer, at the time of the fatal shooting, was the belle of Lumberton, and noted for her beauty and accomplishments. She was a teacher in the Sunday-school, and a young lady of rare musical accomplishments, and in every way attractive. Hartman was among her admirers, and she had been energed to him about eight months. It was understood that they were to have been marrised last winter. It was not even suspected that she was enciente at the time she shot Hartman. A few minutes before he died Hartman called for a minuter, and swore that he had never seduced Miss Linkhauer, and that he was entirely guittless of having wronged her. These were his last words. He was a young man of good character, and possessed the condidence of the community; so and Miss Linkhauer. She was so quiet and unassaming that the village gossip could never find anything to say against her. Altogether, the affair has been very reticent about the whole affair, her only explanation being that Hartman had wronged and refused to marry her. The fair prisoner appeared in court, accompanied by her mother, and took her seat in the prisoner's box. When asked whether she was guilty of the murder with which she is sharged, she said in a clear, sweet voice, "Not in the prisoner's box. When asked whether she was guilty of the murder with which she is tharged, she said in a clear, sweet voice, "Not ruilty, sir." The witnesses were all examined, and the argument was about to commence, when the Commonwealth Attorney discovered that one of the jury bad held a long conversation with a man outside the court-room, and thereore asked for another trial on the ground that here was a mistrial. The jury was accordingly ischarged, and the case will be tried over again fonday. Hundreds of people have been in the illiage to-day, drawn here by this trial. The accitement is intense.

GRAVE LOBBERS CAUGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 28.—A sexton and stants arrested Pete McFarland and Dick Jordan at a late hour last night while en-gaged in digging up a dead body in the colored em etery near Nashville. They were guarded t the cemetery all night, and surrendered to the them to the city and placed them in all. McFarland stated that they were employed metery and get bodies; that while they were engaged digging in a grave they were surround nder, which they did, throwing down their The white man at the first alarm took tools. The white man at the first alarm took to be heels and fied, making good his escape, Jordan offered to pay the sexton for the privilege of continuing the work begun, stating that he had gotten many bodies last winter by paying the sextons of cemeteries for the privilege. This proposition the sexton refused. There is no doubt but that Jordan is in the regular employ of medical colleges here. Several human flugers were found in his coat pockets when searched by the police. A prominent physician is implicated in the affair, and some startling facts may be developed at the preliminary trial, which occurs to-morrow.

A DESPERADO CAPTURED.

Social Diseases to The Tribuna

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—Deputy-Marshal
Whig Keshlear, of Jackson County, returned Whig Keshlear, of Jackson County, returned from Texas this morning, having in custody the noted Allen Palmer, who is supposed to have been connected with the Glendale train robbery, on the Chicago & Alton Road, last October, Palmer is a brother-in-law of Jesse and Frank James, and has ever been known as one of their gang. He, it is thought, is the dark-whiskered man who knocked the express messenger down in the car on the night of the robbery because In the car on the night of the robbery because he refused to give up the keys to the safe. He was unmasked at the time, and it is thought was unmasked at the time, and it is thought, the messenger will identify him without doubt on his arrival Monday. Every measure was resorted to, in Texas, to keep him out of the hands of the officers, but the Governor of the "Lone Star State," after hearing testimony in two habets corpus cases, remanded him to the Missouri officers. He was heavily ironed during the trip, as a rescue was hinted at while passing through the Indian Nation.

A BRUTISH BEAST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—Last night a carpenter named M. G. Hull, formerly of St.

Louis, committed a rape on a little girl aged 7,
named Annie Pearl Bartlett. Her mother is a
grass-widow, her husband having deserted ber,
and she is in destitute circumstances. Hull

many her money to purphase provisions. She and she is in destitute circumstances. Hull gave her money to purchase provisions. She was out after them when Hull accomplished the deed. Policeman Wells was looking at the performance through a window. The little girl was seriously injured. Hull was remauded to jail. He says he was drunk, but the mother of the girl says he was not. Considerable indignation is manifested at the extraordinary outrage, but the law will be allowed to take its course.

ACQUITTED.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 22.—In the case of the OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 22.—In the case of the People vs. Justin Doren, charged with manslaughter, the jury, after an absence of four hours, returned a verdict to-day of acquittal. The verdict was probably based on the "self-defense" plea. Doran, it will be remembered, was acting as watchman on the Illinois River bridge, when fluss, the victim sttempted to pass. During the trouble that followed, Doran struck the blows which proved fatal. The verdict does not give satisfaction to a large number of citizens, who believe some punishment should be meted out to one who gives away to a quick temper.

ROBBED.

Special Directe to The Tribune.

BLACKBERRY, Ill., Nov. 23.—Joseph Thatcher, at Tompkins County, New York, was robbed here last night of \$2,700. He had been drinking hard, and, while intoxicated, was knocked down, his pocket cut open, and the money taken sut. He had sold his farm in New York, and sad come here to buy a farm. After the robbery, Thatcher went to a drug store to buy morbine, intending to commit suicide, but the fruggist refused to let him have any. Three men are suspected, and officers are on their rack.

pecial Correspondence of The Tribuna.

on Hayden. Thomas turned on Hayden to thrash him, when the latter shot him. All the parties were arrested.

STABBED A BOY

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 23.—An officer from dams County to-day brought Frederick Stanley of Geneva, to this place, and lodged him in jai Stanley, while intoxicated last night, got into difficulty with a party of boys, and stabbed one. Brvin, aged 16 years, tefficting a mortal. He claims to have acted in self-defense. Stanley is an Irish laborer, aged about 45, and had been on a spree several days. Bryan was dying when the officar left Geneva.

A COLORED SEDUCER

LINCOLN, Net., Nov. 23.—A colored man here name banks, Superintendent of the African Sunday-school, has been arrested for seducing Mary Stout, a young colored woman belonging to the church. Banks is 50 years old, and has a wife and family in Virginia. The girl he seduce is quite young and is enciente. Banks was ex-pelled from the church yesterdar. It is ex-pected a suit for bastardy will follow. The col-ored people are much excited over the case.

PLUCKY RANCHMAN. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—A Eureka (Nev.) Chamberlain, in possession of a wood ranch thirty miles south from town, was attacked by lobert Brown, who claimed the property, sup ported by two other men, all armed with repeat ing rifles. Chamberlain's thigh was broken at the first discharge, but he maintained the fight on his knees with a six-shooter and two shot-guns, killing Brown, and, at the same moment, falling dead himself.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY. toon two men entered the money-order depart-ment of the Covington Post-Office, and while one of them engaged the attention of the only clerk present the other made his way to a desk and succeeded in getting \$240 in post-office money. The officers are confident they know the thieves.

A SWINDLING CONTRACTOR. CHETENNE, Nov. 28 .- M. J. McCann was ound guilty of disposing of Government prop rty while he was United States Indian ractor, and was sentenced by the United States District Judge, yesterday, to a year and a half imprisonment in the Penitentiary, to pay the costs of the suit, and a fine of \$1,000, and to re-

SHOT HIS FRIEND. CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—The Commercial special from Richmond, Ind., says: Manford Walling-ord and Theodore Fisher, two friends, went to a concert together, and, when near Mount Ver-non Church, both being drunk, Wallingford ahot Fisher in the abdomen, with probably fatal

COMMITTED FOR ARSON. WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 23.—Three young men—William Austin, Enoch Rash, and Thomas flannagan-were committed to jail without bail this evening for attempted arson early this morning by firing a dwelling-house, the offense being a capital one.

YOUNG'S LYNCHERS. CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.-A Gallipolis, O., spe cial to the Commercial says that William Smith one of the leaders of the mob who hung Bill Young, of Missouri, was arrested there to-day.

A NON EST CRIMINAL. ERIE, Pa., Nov. 23.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Alderman Liebel, charged with the embezzlement of trust funds Liebel is non est.

THE NEW CABLE.

The Final Scene on Board the Faraday.

Hoston Heraid.

At the outset the cables were each wrapped with binding wire at a point fifty feet from their armor wires were afterwards unwound. Now on each end, each alternate wire was nipped of at the seizing. The armor wires were then retwisted, those from one passing their alter-nates from the other, much the same as the fingers of one hand may be laid between the others, with the tips pointing in opposit directions. This process was continued till the entire surface was re-armored to well and closely that it would have a thin knife between the coils. The loose ends were next seized with yarn and secured with binding wire, after which the external coating of specially prepared spun yars was served from one end to the other of the ex-posed armor. What had formerly been lying on the deck as the ends of two separate posed armor. What had formerly been lying on the deck as the ends of two separate cables were now joined in one complete length, extended from the French coast at Brest to that of the United States at Nauset beach. Electrically it was known on the ship that the joint was perfect, for, as soon as the guitapercha covering had hardened. Mr. Jacobs covered it with a wet cloth, and around this bound a wire which he led to an exceedingly sensitive galvanometer, the needle of which would have been instantly deflected had there been the slightest fault in the insulation. There now lay on the Faraday's deck a great loop or cable, with one of its ends in France and the other in America. It was kept on board by a single cable, and was now ready for launching. The two parts of the telegraph cable were lashed at frequent inevals to the rope, and the hight of the latter was around the drum of the winding-engine. Affairs having reached this staze, the Captain and Mr. Loeffler, accompanied by numerous officers and guests took their station on the poop, to direct or watch the final operations of laying the cable. Near the Captain stood a powerfully-built, big-whiskered fellew, with an ax, such as a giant might swing, poised in the air. At the extreme stern, and standing on the rail, stood an anxious-looking officer of the telegraphic staff, who, with a whistle between his teeth, carefully scratinized both cables and all their attachments and surroundings. Preseptly came three sharp blasts of his whistle, which were repeated at different points along the deck. The engine began to move and, the cable slowly moved along the deck. Anxiously it was watched till the bight had passed clear of the stern shive down to, and, finally, into the water. Still the line attached to the cable continued to run out, easing the latter's descent to the Atlantic's bed. Suddenly the man with the whistle yelled, "Cut," and the sxill the line attached to the cable continued to run out, easing the latter's descent to the Atlantic's bed. Suddenly the man

A BRIDGE REPAIRED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. DAVENPORT, Is., Nov. 23.—The temporary wooden span replacing that of iron on the Chi-cago, Rock Island & Pacific bridge, over Sylvan Slough, separating Rock Island from the Illinois shore, which fell through Thursday afternoon, was finished this evening at 7 o'block, and the numerous accumulated freight-trains on either side of the Mississippi are now passing back and forth.

Too Good for Him. An old chap called Unite Ben has been driving a dray or express wagon in Detroit ever since the oldest inhabitant can remember, and he is still at it. Some twenty-five years ago he purchased a plug hat, and from the day he out it on until yesterday no one ever saw him outside the gate without it. Show, and rain, and sun, and frost, and dust, and mud have all had a whack at it; but yet it is a hat. Yesterday morning some of the old man's friends got together and paid \$8 for a pretty good "plug," and called on Uncle Ben to present it to him. He woke up from his nap on the wagon-sest as the groun gethered around, listened patiently to the speech, and then shook his head and replied:

why friends, I cannot accept the hat. It's
too nice for my wife to use to bring up taters
from down celler, too good for Tommy when
he wants to bring in kindling, and my old hoss
is so used to eating his oats out of this hat at
moon that a change might give him the distemper. If you feel that I deserve anything at
all, you may buy me a pipe for a cent."

NEW YORK POLITICS.

Interview with an Old and Prominent Empire-City Journalist.

He Declares that Thousands of Republic ans Will Rebel Against Further Dictation by Conkling.

Some Newspaper Gossip-Senator Blaine, Wm. E. Chandler, and the New York "Tribune " and "Times."

Grant Can Carry New York State Against Any Other Man, No Matter Who He Is or Where He Comes From."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. - When a journalist is interviewed, the public generally learns some hing. Mr. L. L. Crounse, long time Washington correspondent of the New York Times, bu who some years since renounced journalism to become the manager of a prosperous maeufacturing interest on the Huds or some days, visiting the old familiar places of his former journalistic career; and the spirit of journalism has come upon him long enough to sent to an interview. In the course of the talk which follows, the reader will find the freshest views of New York, politics, spoken with a dash and fearlesness which will, perhaps, astonish Western Republicans who suppose that all New York Republicans wear the collar, and do the bidding, of Roscoe Imperator. In this fresh talk, however, one does not have to read between the lines to learn that many New York Republicans are free to speak of "the inherent veakness" of the Saratoga ticket; and that the Republican situation in New York is not to be mproved, if Cornell is simply "to blow the tin whistle of Roscoe Conkling." There are points in the interview that will prove interesting read-

ng to some New York editors. What," I asked of Mr. Crounse, "is the present situation of the Republican party in New York State as the result of the recent elec-

"In my judgment, though the Republicans have elected a majority of their State ticket over the combined vote of the Democracy, the fact that Mr. Cornell is Governor

ONLY BY THE GRACE OF JOHN KELLY an element of weakness that cannot be igored in future calculations. This makes the sherwise be. In fact, Kelly's bolt elected not only Cornell, but all the other successful candidates, because of the demoralization it natur y produced in the Democratic ranks." Do you mean to say that, in a square conest this fall, the Republicans would have been

"Undoubtedly,-because of the inherent reakness of the ticket nom inated at Saratogs. "Is not its success an evidence of strength?" "Not necessarily. It was carried through, so ar as Republican effort was concerned, by force of arms, literally. I never knew it so difficult to bring the Republicans uo to the carnest supothing but the use of resources on an un precedented scale prevented them from giving

Democratic majorities." "Did the 'scratchers' exert much influence?" "Not much outside of New York. They were sustained principally by Tilden's money, and daim to have defeated Soule for State Engineer; but he was handicapped from the start by the canal exposures, and young Seymour, his oppo nent is one of the most popular men of bi age in the State. The Republicans, outside of New York and Oneida Counties, are not much n the habit of scratching or bolting. When hey don't like a ticket they stay at home and dig potatoes."

"Can the Republican situation in New York be improved ?" has a fine opportunity. But if it is to be made the tin whistle of our distinguished

SENATOR, "Do not the Republicans of New York expect Gov. Cornell and his Administration to reflect

the views and wishes of Mr. Conkling?" "I suppose they do, so far as those views and wishes are consonant with the welfare of the whole party. But the number of Republicans in New York who will resent the continued personal domination of the party is now much greater than ever. There are thousands of Republicans in every part of the State who will rebel arainst another such exhibition of per-sonal control and dictation as was shown at Saratoga."

Saratoga."

"The Conkling Republicans say no one can deny or ignore the great force and ability of Senator Conkling?"

"We do not deny it. We all proclaim it, and admire him for it. But it is the

PROSTITUTION OF THOSE IMMENSE ABILITIES to the low level of personal polities that he is censured for. What grander position can any man aspire to than to represent the great State of New York in the United States Senate for a quarter of a century, with such abilities as he posseses, admired not only by his entire constituency, but by the whole country. Isn't there a screw loose somewhere when such a man, in such a position, gets down to the level of a fight over petty offices, and divides his Republican neighbors so as to elect a Democratic Senator in his owns country?"

"Is there any reason to believe that this personal courted will continue to be exerted?"

"I fear it may be. I fear we shall continue to deplore, with the prophet, 'the ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crip,' etc."

"How about the Legislature? Who is the CORNELL-CONKLING CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER?" PROSTITUTION OF THOSE IMMENSE ABILITIES

CORNELL-CONKLING CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER?"

"It is understood to be Gen. Sharpe."
"It is understood to be Gen. Sharpe."
"Would that be a good selection?"
"It would show considerable wisdom, for Sharpe is also the candidate of the New York Times; and, for a man who cannot ignore his obligations to our Senator, Sharpe is one of the cleanest men in the State. He is my neighbor at Kungston, and his personal popularity is very great. Moreover, he was not originally in favor of Cornell's nomination. I have reason to believe that he preferred Judge Robertson; and that he did not come over to Cornell before he lieve that he preferred Judge Robertson; and that he did not come over to Cornell before he

was asked to."

"Who are the other candidates?"

"Oh! there are several: Alvord, Husted, Terry, and others. Husted would, undoubtedly, make the best presiding officer; but the Cornell party don't want to intrust Husted with the

maks the best presiding officer; but the Cornell party don't want to intrust Husted with the making up of the committees."

"Who is Terry!"

"Terry is a rising young man, who has been three times elected from the Sandy Hill district of Washington County. He has fair abilities and a good deal of industry. He has evidently entered politics for promotion; but he is young and can afford to wait."

"How does it happen that the New York Times and Conkling are in accord in the support of Gen. Sharpe!"

"I presume it is an accident. Gen. Sharpe is highly esteemed by Mr. Jones; and Sharpe is smart enough to know how to keep as well as make friends. Mr. Conkling greatly lacks policy in this respect. I kept the peace between him and the Times for eight years; and, when I took my hands off in 1873, they fell out, and lave been quarreling ever since."

THE KRW YORK "TIMES" AND BLAINE.

"How do the Kepublicans feel over the course of the Times in the recent campaign?"

"They feel very sarry with the Times. It has alienated the affections of a great many people who think no better of Senstor Conkling's methods than it does but who never spike their gues in the face of the enemy. It has lost easte with hoost of old friends and the best political sentiment of the State. The Times got on the right track in 1872, and would have been the greatest journalistic power in the sountry if it had staid there."

Committee, elaborated the plan, and helped put it into execution. Both these men have since been badly treated by the Times; but both have had their revenge."

"How?"

"Blaine bas made a fast friend of the Tribune; and, when Chandler got possession of the cipher dispatches, he remembered the abuse of the Times, and sent them to Whitelaw Raid."

"Inasmuch et har Times like a convosed to "Insertuch as the Times is so opposed to Conkling, why does not Mr. Blaine see the police

Constant, way the not all of conclinating it?"

"I do not know. Perhaps his list of dinner-invitations isn't long enough."

"Who is the strongest man for President in the State of New York?"

"GRANT, UNQUESTIONABLY." "Can he carry the State beyond doubt?"

"Beyond doubt,—against any other man, no matter who he is or where he comes from."

"But is he not the particular choice of the machine sleepen?"

"But is be not the particular choice of the machine element?"

"Not by any means. The Grant sentiment has its strongest hold upon the doenly-rooted convictions and the resolute determination of the business-men and the plain people."

"But, if he were to be elected, would not Conkling dominate him in New York matters, as herectofore?"

containing dominate him in New York matters, as heretofore?"

"No, sir; you must remember that Grant has grown stronger, and Cookling has grown weaker. This bettue in a moral and physical as well as in a political sense. I do not believe that Gen. Grant will accept a renomination for the Presidence that shall be the result of any strife in a nominating convention. To be acceptable to him in any event, it must. I believe, come to him as the universal acciain of the party with which be is identified, supported by such a grave existency in public affairs as seems imperatively to require it. If he assumes the Presidency under such circumstances, ne will be a very big man who domantes Gen. Grant."

THE NEW YORK "TRIBUSE." "Will the New York Tribune support him?"

"It is getting ready to do so as fast as it can.
It has just closed the vigorous advocacy of the cause of Mr. Conking, and Grant ought not to be difficult to take after that. Whitelaw Reid is a very able journalist, you know, and he has found out that the readers of his paper must have positive doctrine ou all subjects or they will not tolerate it. That lesson was learned in 1879, at severe cost, and the experiment of 'in-

will not tolerate it. That lesson was learned in 1872, at severe cost, and the experiment of 'independent' journalism nearly weeked it. It was saved by a desperate expedient, when William Orton took Jay Gould's check for \$510,000 for fifty-one shares of New York Tribune stock, which were transferred to Whitelaw Reid, to be held in trust for the man who signed the check. This gave Reid supreme control, and he has vindicated his education."

"The Times is for Grant, I suppose?"

"It is the only thing left for it to do. George Jones, the managing proprietor of that paper, is a very houst and very possible man,—strong in his likes and dislikes. He has always been an admirer of Grant, which was increased by his personal contact with the General in Europe. I have no doubt, when the time comes, that he will be able to so positively impress his convictions upon the impersonal vacuum upstairs that the Times will utter no uncertain sound."

sound."
"Who is the strongest man on the Democratic side in New York?"

"TILDEN still remains that man." "But he cannot carry the State against the influence of John Kelly?" "You forget that, while Kelly was strong enough to kill off Robinson, he has lost everything else. Tammany lost every county office it had, and John Kelly cannot hold his followers against the magnetic struction of Tilden's money. The name of Tammany, like that of Tilden's money. The name of Tammany, like that of Tilden, is the synonym for corrupt power in politics, and no man can poll as many voves on that side in New York to-day as S. J. Tilden. Even now tremendous efforts are making in his interest to compose all differences; and, with no fodder, Tammany Hail will surrender before it til endure an empty stomach, with Tilden' arrel on tap in plain sight."

E. B. W.

POLITICAL.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 23.—The Governor and Council have given notice that they will be in session from the 1st to the 18th of December for the purpose of examining the official returns, and pandidates claiming irregularities or other causes presumed to vitiate their eletion will have reasonable opportunity to be heard per sonally or by duly authorized counsel. Imme diately after the promulgation of this order

Court Chief-Justice Appleton, as follows: Since you issued notices on the petitions for annianus to show cause why Senators and Repre-entatives should not be allowed to examine the flicial returns of their election, and since the Assentatives should not be allowed to examine the official returns of their election, and since the Associate Justices of the Court have unanimously consented to meet with you at Augusta on Tuesday next to hear those petitions, we are informed that the Governor and Council have passed the enclosed order. It is the undentable right of our clients, under the laws of the State, to examine the election returns to day, as it has been every day since the Governor and Council declared by formal order that the returns were open, and then persistently refused to exhibit them. Our clients will, moreover, insist at a proper time that the twenty days assured them by law for application for correction of the returns are actually and practically open to their examination. But assuming that the molosed order of the Council, thus publicly issued, will be carried out in good faith by affording our clients fall opportunity to examine the returns on and after Dec. 1, we do not deem it our duty to press a hearing on the petitions on the day ordered, but will make them returnsale at the December term of your Court for the County of Oxford, which begins, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1879, as that is the earliest term of the Court that will be in session in the State, and respectfully request a new order of notice returnshe accordingly.

A telegram from a member of the Republican Advisory Committee states that the Republican Senators and Representatives elect from every county in the State will be present at the open-ing of the hearing on Monday, Dec. 1, each to see for himself the precise nature of the returns of his district, in order to have corrections made if errors be found.

DORSHEIMER IN ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
St. Louis, Nov. 23.—Lieut.-Gov. Dorsbeimer. of New York, who is making a brief visit in this city, was interviewed to-day regarding his views as to the situation in New York. He appears rather disposed to hedge on Tilden, despite the supposed present antagonism between them, and says that Tilden could carry the State for the Presidency in 1880. He says that Bayard may be gaining strength in the West, but says, also, that he will not admit him to be the best man for the Democratic nomination. Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer is accompanied by Mr. William A. Fowler, of Brook-lyn, Chairman of the New York State Democratic Executive Committee, and, though both gentlemen deny that their visit has polit-ical significance, saying that they are "going to Colorado for their health," it is supposed that they are looking over the land in the West with a view to feeling the Democratic pulse. The alleged recuperative trip to Colorado, made at this particular season, is deemed to be in the interest of some one, but of which particular candidate cannot be gleaned from any admissions made.

A NOVEL DEMAND.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
WATERTOWN, Wis., Nov. 22.—A novel demand was made upon our County Board of Supervisors at their session which adjourned to-day. The \$1,000 bail, forfeited by the bunko or day. The \$1,000 bail, forfeited by the banks or three-card monte men who operated on some of our citizens last June at Cole's circus, and which is now in the county treasury, was politely demanded of the Board by the victims as a roimbursement for the loss sustained through the confidence game so successfully played upon them. The Board demurred at the modest request, and the money forfeited by the non-appearance of the gamblers for trial remains where it will do the most good.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—The Gazette to-morrow will publish interviews with two business men of Beifast, Ireland, now in this city, in which they state that the sending of aid to Ireland at this juncture would be regarded as an inter-ference by the British Government; that there is really no distress that requires such extraor-dinary measures of relief, and that to send money and provisions to Ireland would be equivalent to rendering so much sid to the Irisa in their struggle against British govern-ment. of Belfast, Ireland, now in this city, in which

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.-Arrived, Selisia, from Hamburg.

London, Nov. 23.—The steamship Frisia, from New York, for Hamburg, and the steamer Peruvian, from Quebec, 14th, have arrived out.

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup for children thething greesly facilitates the process of testning by softening the gums and allaying all inflammation. 25 cents. Avoid imitations.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Doom of the Sand-Let-Dennis the Downtrodden and His Followers.

Prurient Photographs and Their Polluting Influence-Caviling Over the Closed Carnival.

The Secret of Securing Desired Quotations of Stocks-Inexpert Experts, and the Influence They Exercise.

The Preparations at the Sierra Nevada Ore-House -- California's Future as a Producer of Wheat, Raisins, Almonds, and Oil.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—To those of your eaders who believed that the Kearnevites had riumphed at the municipal elections held here in September, it may appear somewhat aston ishing to learn that the Sand-Lot is doomed The flat has gone forth, the mandate is issued, and perhaps by next Sunday the tumbie-down shanty from which Dennis the Deliverer harangued the multitude will be razed to the ground. In a word, the Board of Supervisors as ordered the immediate removal of all frame heds, buildings, and structures on the City Hall lots, -said structures being a violation of the condition of sale, which stipulated that only fire-proof brick buildings be erected on these lots. As Dennis' "rostrum" is about the most prominent of the shantles fronting the City Hall, it is probable it will be

ONE OF THE FIRST TO BE DEMOLISHED; and, as it is bardly likely that the ex-draymer will care to stand and orate on the same plane with his followers, to-wit: on the yielding Sand Lot, some change of base seems probable. The Supervisors deserve commendation for having taken this step; and, as Kearney's utterance have for some time past ceased to attract attention, -only one city paper reporting them, should not henceforth be held at the W. P. C. rooms, on Market street. It certainly does appear a little odd that, after all the clamor about the Chinese, the Sand-Lot should be the first to "go"; but, on other hand, strangers bave repeatedly commented upon the fact of one of the most centrally-situated blocks in the city being entirely given up to the exercises conlucted by Dennis and that "Jeffersonian Democrat." William Wellock. Should the Kearney ites vacate the Sand-Lot, there can be little doubt that substantial buildings will be erected on the now waste area, and that the glories of gab will henceforth disappear, and forever, from the spot. Perhaps it was in anticipation of "moving day" that Dennis addressed a meeting upon Nob Hill the other night. Possibly, bowever, he did so as a missionary enterprise, expecting that Charles Crocker, Leland Stanford, and a lew more "bloated bondholders" would sally forth from their homes to listen, and, entrance by the burning eloquence of the hero of Sant Ana, become converts to his views.

Just now it appears as though he and his party needed all the converts they could get. A strong effort is being made to upset the election of al the Kearneyite city officers, on the ground that their pledge to return to the City Treasury a portion of their salary was equivalent to a bribe to voters. Of course, the question having been raised, the lawyers are likely to be kept busy

time to come; but THE SOUL OF CLITUS BARBOUR, the Workingmen's counsel is too lofty to be confined within the bounds of technicalities. To appease the flame which is devouring him, he allows his eloquence to burst forth in language such as this: "The enchanted genie who with his flaming sword allows this defendant to draw money from the treasury provides no way in which it can be paid back "; which is followed which it can be paid back"; which is followed by some allusions to the Recording Angel having flown away to the reaims of biss and registered the defendant's vow to accept only what he had sworn to take. After such a torrent of rhetoric it will not surprise your readers to learn that the Court took a recess. As the official expenses of the late election, including registration of voters, amounted to \$72,872, and as since then no small amount has been squandered in recounting and re-recounting the votes, it is to be hoped that the present contest will be terminated without delay. The election was decided at the rolls on the 8d of September, and these various attempts by both sides to reverse the decision then arrived at ought to be vigorously frowned d.wn. The result of last Tuesday's frowned d wn. The result of last Tuesday's elections in the East proves conclusively that a party which succeeds by quibbles in ousting men lawfully elected by the people injures itself to a degree tenfold counterbalancing its tempo-rary gain; and the lesson ought not to be lost

Just now we are all looking forward to a much more interesting contest in the courts, to-wit: that over the alleged flaw in the indictment of the Grand Jury in

THE DE YOUNG-KALLOCK CASE. It is understood that it was only at the last moment that the Grand Jury found a true bill against Charles De Young. It had previously determined on leaving the indictment question open and turning over the whole matter to the ne xt Grand Jury; but finally the responsibility of finding an indictment was assumed, although those who agreed to this course maintain that no petty jury would convict Kalloch's assatiant. The case may probably be called this week, and, should the trial in the Criminal Court take place, it will undoubtedly bring out some interesting developments

This mention of the Criminal Court reminds

me of the fact that the recent attempt to convict a London bookseller for exposing photographs of semi-nude Zulus has given rise to the question of semi-nuce Zuits has given rise to the question whether the police would not do well to "pull" some of the San Francisco store-keepers who expose in their windows photographs, not enly of semi-nuce, but also of wholly nuce females. Any one walking down Bush street or Market street will find full-length representations of licentious women in the most indecent attitudes, exposed in printsellers' windows, side by side with the photographs of reputable persons. Years ago the stores in the notorious hollywell street, London, were raided by the police, and their obscene stock in trade, which was kept concealed in envelopes, was confiscated, but here where the photographs of courtesans are flaunted before the eves of every passer-by, and serve to contammate our all-too-precedous youth, the police seem to shut their eyes to this flarrant of flense sgrainst public morals, and the exhibition of undisquised harlotry is permitted to go on unchecked. The better classes of our cutizens are slive to the need of discountenancing the presence of strumpets at theatres and public balls, but suggestive photographs of these lewd characters tend to do almost as much harm as their actual presence.

On the occasion of the Authors' Carnival Fancy Dress Ball, last Thursday, so determined were the committee that question whether the police would not do well

On the occasion of the Authors' Carnival Fancy Dress Ball, last Thursday, so determaned were the committee that

SUCH PERSONS SHOULD NOT BE ADMITTED that every participant's ticket bore upon it the following words: "The management reserve the right to refuse admission to the holder of this licket, or to eject the holder at any time." They were also extremely careful as to the stores in which they allowed tickets to be sold; and, as a consequence, the ball was a representative gathering of the ellite of San Francisco society, and, with the strong calcium-light thrown upon the picturesque costumes of the dancers on the floor, Mechanics' Pavilion presouted a truly magnificent spectacle. The public, however, apparently surfeited with the Carnival, failed to appreciate the social attractions of the evening, and consequently the receipts of the committee will remain somewhere about \$14,000, which, with expenses in the neighborhood of \$20,000, will leave some \$3,000 for each of the six charities and Manager Locke. As might have been expected, the latter is now being made the subject of a number of venomous attacks, because the bills amount to more than has been anticipated; but, as his detractors acknowledge that without a competont manager the various institutions could never have expected to net over \$1,000 a niece, it may be presumed that Mr. Lockewill not allow

these assaults to interfere with that nights' rest, of which he was deprived during the continuance of the Carnival. Numbers of laborers and persons supplying material for the Carnival have taken advantage of the hurry of the final arrangements to charge higher rates than those reclined in the carnival results.

to accuse the manager of collusion with such persons, and one would think that a committee embracing such representative business-men as Charles Crocker and Irving M. Scott was competent enough to andit the accounts without the officious interference of outsiders. As everybody knews, Mr. W. W. Kelly, of your city, was originally to have "run" the Authors' Carnival, but the management decided that Mr. Locke, having been so successful in his numerous local enterprises, would be the best man they could appoint to take charge of the undertaking. Having does, so, and the whole affair having proven successful beyond all expectations, it seems outrageous that outsiders should now be permitted publicly to ventilate their private grievances against one of the most popular entrepreneurs of California. IT IS A LITTLE TOO BAD

Mr. Locke is, if I mistake not, in conjunction Mr. Locke is, if I mistake not, is conjunction with the aforementioned Mr. Kelly, conducting the various base-ball matches evoked by the presence of the Chicagos and Ciucinnatis on this Coast, but this speculation appears doomed to result in failure. The public, after witnessing the play of these rivel clubs, seems to have tired of the amusement; and it may be doubted whether the original intention of the nine from your city, to remain here during the winter, will be carried out, Among other drawbacks, the weather is against them; for, although flowers here are in full bloom and the thermometer ranges between 50 and 70 degrees, yet the rainy season has fairly commenced, and the threatening appearance of the clouds last Saturday gaussed a postponement of the anticipated exclusing race on the Carland course, which was appropriately described on the admission-tickets as

"st. JULIEN VS. 2:12%." The owner of the gelding—Mr. Robert F. Morrow—is very confident that, with the track in good condition, St. Julien can easily beat the samous record of a fortnight ago, and he expects to make more out of his horse than out of his white well-the control of the samous record of the s

pects to make more out of his horse than out of his whilom pet mine, the Overman.

The Overman, which, though it has produced over \$1.500,000 in builton, has collected some \$3,000,000 in assessments, is one of the very few Comstock mines in which an approaching boom is not predicted. Every other property on the lode, from Utah southwards, even including assessment-absorbing Succor, has its supporters who prophesy for it a now maturing bonanza. As for this, little Succor, the great ambitton of every brokenseems to be to buy it as 25 cents and sell it at 35 cents. When the stock is called there is as much of a rush as though Union or and sell it at 35 cents. When the stock is called there is as much of a rush as shough Union or Sierra Nevada were up; and the other day, after all the 25 and 30 cent stock had been absorbed, there was actually a demand for ano aer 500 shares. There were immediately twenty brokers ready to supply this demand, and, at the close of the call, not less than half-a-dozen claimed the sale. Messrs. B, C, D, and E, however, agreed to merge their claims with those of F, so that the ballot among the brokers was between A, who claimed the whole 500-blare sale, and F. When the vots was cast in favor of F, there was who claimed the whole 500-bare sale, and F. When the vote was cast in favor of F, there was a shout of applause from B, C, D, and E, who thus each secured the sale of 100 shares of this eligible stock. Another stock which also gives rise to a good deal of rushing and scuffling is Atlas,—a mine situated. I believe, in Utah, and which has been recommended as an investment, in the "Personals" of certain newspapers. The first time I ever heard Atlay called, the stock sold ostensibly for 50 cents; but a gentleman subsequently informed me that although his stock had been for sale at 25 cents, his broker had been unable to dispose thereof. Since that had been unable to dispose thereof. Since that time those frequenting the Board-room never hear more than 10 cents bid for the stock, and yet it: is never quoted on the official list be-nesth 25 cents. This method of securing quota-

RECKERS.

If, say, Union is Selling at 81, at which price they may have bought 100 at the 9:30 call, and at the close of the call they learn that some commission-broker has received an order to buy commission-broker has received an order to buy a round lot, they will carefully feel their way as soon as Caller Cott has cried "Board adjourned," by bidding \$1½ for five shares; if no response follows, they may bid \$1½ for five or even ten shares; and, by this time, several other brokers will probably have joined in, so that Union may be \$1½ hid, and possibly \$2, without a seller. All these quotations, of course, come over the ticker; and, the members of the Pacific Board, seeing Union strengthen up, go the big Board four bits better. The public, seeing by the indicators that Union has gone up from 1 to 1½ siter the informal session, thinks that they must at last have struck it rich on that 2,100 feet level, and sends in its purchasing orders for the 11 o'clock session. Under the pressure of this artificially-created demand, Union may therefore probably open at \$4, at which price would knock such a stock as Union down to 40 in an hour; and, were the same influence not exercised to chees artificial spurts, the identical stock might be at 120 or 150 the very same day. These brain-bewildering fluctuations occurred in the "good old times," before Mr. Flood had control of the market; and it is to them that California owes it reputation of suddenly enriching men, and just as suddenly pauperizing them. Since Flood & Co. assumed the leadership, no official statement of a development has ever been made.

that was not justified by facts.

The Saturday official letters issued from the principal mines are models of sobriety of statement; and, as a consequence, the public is never enthused by them. What catches the public is some open telegram from Virgins City, announcing a strike, and such messages may be sent by anybody or everybody. During the past week we have had any number of these dispatches,—one announcing a strike in the Sutro Tunnel, and another scating that the crosscut run west of the 2,900 foot level of Savage and of the 2,100 and 2,200 foot levels of Hale & Norroos had all encountered good ore. Of course, the respective stocks responded, but no official confirmation of the news has been received, and, until such an authoritative statement is made, the investing public will only have itself to blame if the stock should go down as rapidly as they went up. It is now thoroughly understood that not only Mr. Flood, but also his Dartner, John Mackay, consider that they would have been better off had they kept their Constock proporties as close corporations, like the Idaho and Christy Mines, and held them entirely aloof from the Stock Boards. It seems, therefore, a little too gauzy for longs and shorts alike to lay at their doors any hoose either side may susain by a rise or fall of 2 or 3 per share. The mistake in attributing to these men every petty oscillation in prices is about on a level with that committed by those on the Atlantic Coast who consider a man's opinion on a mine trustworthy because he can talk gibly about syenite and trachyte, gorphyry dikes, dips and angles, polar cleavage, chiorides, and sulphurets. Some of our Eastern friends are led by such "experts" to believe that they can obtain for a mere song properties sufficiently developed and equipped not only to show the dimensions of the vems, but also to enable enough or to be extracted and hauled to the mill to cover within three through the entire sum paid for the property.

This is on The FACE of it reited the cover within three months t THAT WAS NOT JUSTIFIED BY PACTS. THIS IS ON THE PACE OF IT RIDICULOUS;

months the entire sum paid for the property.

THIS IS ON THE FACE OF IT RIDICULOUS; and not the less so is the implicit fauth attached by many of our stock dealers to the say-so of some fourth or fifthrate expert, who goes into the Comstock mines, having already gone long on or shorted the stock himself. What reliance can be placed upon the opinions of such interested parties, who change their views maybe, every time they are permitted to enter the mines? It seems strange that, among our many large operators, no one should ever think of sending up to Virginia City men of acknowledged world-wide resultation, like Janin or Ashburuer, and the fact that such is not the case leads one to infer that the dealers who roar so instily at the Nevads Block firm are not always the poor, innocent lambs they proclaim themselves to be. When an expert, the day after his return from Virginia City, seeks to make people believe the exact contrary of what he himself expressed and telegraphed on emerging from the mines, it may safely be considered that there is nous double-dealing about his opinion. Yet hundreds here will have upon the words of such a one, and—will pay more attention thereto than to all the official letters from the mines. In the same way, many operators are in secret communication with the miners working in the various drifts and crosscuts of the principal mines; and, when these men come off shift, they communicate the appearance of the drifts to the operators' arents, who telegraph the intelligence here. Of course, if the stock-market yoes the other way, the operator here pours maledictions upon Flood's head for foeling the poor miner; and so on to the end of the consoler.

patches from Virginia is the survey to determine the dividing line

BETWAIN THE SIERRA NEVADA AND UNION

"Pasin XVI. 6, Union."—which the receiver in-terpreted into "The lines are fallen unto Union in pleasant places"; and that evening it was re-ported that the surveyers had allotted to Union all but seven feet of the ground on which the all but seven feet of the ground on which the late strike was made. Next day, however, the head of the surveying party was nearly killed while pursuing his labors; and now it is given out that, in a fit of remorse and penitence, he has generously awarded to Sigri Nevada, on the 2,800-feet level, from thirty-fire to forty feet south of the incline, thus embracing which his boundary the twenty-five feet or rich ore cut in the southwest drift a month are. Or course, the market bobs up and down in sympathy with these contradictory dispatches. What is, however, or more importance, is the news that a track is now being laid from the orehouse of the Sierra Nevada and Union Mines to the main hoisting-works. If there were no bodies of ore to be extracted and handed it is scarcely probable that his track would be hid, or that it would be inclosed in a building 175 feet long, thirty feet wide, and two stories high. Should the indications presented by this track-laying hold good, we may expect here almost as lively a market as in New York, where District Telegraph boys are reported as being at a premium, owing to the fact of stock-brokers retaining messengers by the day to run between their offices and the Exchange. When that time comes, it is to be hoped that we may no more see such advertisements in California journals as one published last week in the Alia, and reading: "Wanted—A young man as book-keeper in an importing house. References required. Salary \$600 per annum. Address."

In truth, despite the boom in sugar and other groceries, general business. late strike was made. Next day, howe

BAS NOT AS YET MUCH IMPROVED HERE Our State has not yet sufficiently developed its enormous resources. Out of the \$3,000,000 acres of wheat-lands in California, and 18,000,000 in Oregou, barely one-seventh has thus far been put under cultivation; and these two States, with a united capacity for supplying the world with fully 180,000,000 bushels of wheat. have never furnished more than 25,00000 Should there be an average rainfall—as attention inches—this winter in the San Joaquin Valley, the California whest-crop of next year may be expected to reach 33,000,000 bushels—a larger quantity than ever before produced here. larger quantity than ever before produced aera. Considering that, besides Europe, we have China and Central America as customers for our flour, there is good reason for the beflet that the supply will not be in excess of the demand. So, too, as regards our aimonds, On a recent visit to the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Fair, at San Jose, I was especially struck by the exhibition of almonds from the orchard of the Gardiner estate. This orchard contains over 100 acres of almond-trees, most of them in full bearing; and it is understood that almonds can be raised, gathered, hulled, and sulphured for from three to five cents per pound. Calculating two casts per pound freight to Chicago, these almonds could be laid down in your city somewher is the neighborhood of seven cents a nound. Now, according to This Tributes of Nov. I soft-shelled Tarragonnalmonds were then selling in Chicago from 20½ to 21 cents a pound; and, as the Santa Clara product is reported as equal to the imported arlicle, there would seem to be enough margin in the business to warrant a sample shipment being made, and, if the server enough margin to the business to warrant a sample shipment being made, and, if the same met with any sort of a demand, to follow it up by regular supplies. If, as represented, the trees average twenty pounds of fruit each, THE PROFIT OUGHT TO BE SUFFICIENTLY

even supposing the Santa Clara almonds only to be classed with the soft-shell Ivacas, which are now quoted at 11 cents a pound. Califoraisins—of which about 75,000 twenty-poloxes were produced last year—have been nounced first-class, not only by New York porters, but also by Malaga exporters; porters, but also by Malaga exporters; and California caused apricots are now quite in demand in Great Britain. There can be little doubt that California and doubt that California apples would, if shipped, be almost as popular in England as they now are in New Zealand. A recent consumment of 600 cases made to Auckland was calerly bought no at from seven to sight cents, and the fruit pronounced better than any ever imported from Tasmania. So, too, our oranges are classed in the East as fully equal to the best grades of Florida. Now it appears as though the Santa Clara Valley were to become as famous for its oils as for its fruits. An oil-well, only 200 feet deep, has just struck a stratum that sends sixty barrels of good oca stratum that sends sixty barrels of good po-troleum daily to the surface. As the Los Ange-les Company's well, at a, depth of 1,500 feat, produces about 150 barrels per day, with propects of a very considerable increase, it would seem as though this oil-business were as yet in its infancy. This Company's property is said to embra a several thousand acres of oil-claims: its infancy. This Company's property is said to embra is several thousand acres of oll-claims; and there are not wanting sanguine individuals who maintain that, ere many years are gone. California will be stipping petroleum to Peansylvania. There can be little doubt that, as the manifold resources of California are gradually developed, it will take its fitting place in the family of States; and that at no very distant day the cultivation of the soil in Southern California will be systematized almost as completely as in the small Empire of Japan, which, thanks to its perfect irrigation system, produces food sufficient to supply the wants of over 33,000,000 of people. Of the 90,000.000 acres of the agricultural and mineral lands in this State, barely one-half has as yet been surveyed; and ss., owing to the action of the Land Commission, the work of surveying is now to be facilitated, there is every prospect that our progress in the future will be far more rapid than in the past. Should, as is now amounced, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fi line push on at once to make San Diego its western terminus, Southern California products, enjoying as they will the advantage of transportation by competing roads, will become almost as well known in the East as the produce of the Mississioni Valley. When Gen, Grant was here, he showed very great interest in the future of the southern part of the State, and expressed his great recree at being unable to accept the invitation extended him to visit Los Angeles.

THE THEATARS.

By the way, it is now decided that the Carib

THE THEATRES. By the way, it is now decided that the Carnival participants will not go to Los Angeles; neither will they repeat their tableaux at the Grand Opera-House here, as had been intended. They propose apparently to give the theatres a chance at last, and, judging by the improved attendance at the Bush Street Theatre and Budging the control of the public is not be. chance at last, and, judging by the improved attendance at the Bush Street. Theatre and Baidwin's during the past week, the public is not be disposed to return to its first love in the wayof amusements. At the Bush Street, what with the attractions of an entirely renovated headre and of the Colville troupe's recreasoration of "The Magie Slipper," the house has been crowded every night; and, at the Standard, across the way, John E. Owen has drawn fairly with "Everybody's Friead" and "Toedles." To-night he puts on the loan promised translation of the German conset, "Dr. Klaus." entitled "Dr. Clyde," with George D. Chaplin in the title-role. The Baidwin, too, found the revival of "A Tour Road the Werld in Eighty Days" stracted far better audiences than had been anticipated, but the excellent suting of O'Neill, Morrison, and Jennings, who took the proteen part of Pa, ly considered one of the best delineators of the detective in the country. His fellow-comestan, C. B. Bishop, has just passed his examination as an M. D., and certainly all who know him will recommend the newly-fiedged physician to sufferers from low spirits and general depression. The ladies of the Baldwin troupe, who coust tute one of its chief elements of strength, will this week have more field for the display of their varied talents,—Miss Jeffrens-Lewis appearing as Lady Eisabeth Freepose in "A Day After the Wedding," and Miss Eleanor Carsy taking the roughla character of Babrica Manusheim in "Our Boarding-House." C. H. H.

STRIKERS.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 23.—It is understood that the difficulties between the coal operators and miners in this district have been adjusted. The operators and mine owners have proposed a The operators and mine owners have proposed a compromise with the miners, which will probably be accepted, and result in an advance of from three to three and a half cents per bushal for digging. All the mines here united in the movement.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.—The bottermakers of this city have formed an organization, and will demand an advance of 10 to 15 per case warges this week.

Wales as a Fashion-Setter.

An American trade paper says that, although free Americans may not be aware of the fact, it is incontestibly true that their fashions are est for them by the Prince of Wales, who is entirely arbiter elegantisation in matters of this sort for Auglo-Saxondom—only the Americans copy his Royal Highness about a year too late.

Satin.

Satin is said to owe its origin to Octave Mil, who, having issiesly chewed scrape of elliphone struck with their glistening appearance be ejected them from his mouth. By applying heat and certain muchlaginous matter to the silk his priving at eatin.

MILITIA

Thy Were the Unrece

A Compliment to t W. T. Discharges Recom Elections, B The Executive Com Committee for the rec lished a report, in white soncected with the "bo Many citizens outside

are asking the question ild the procession b the imposing long line What would the mana Haverly's have ery guards, notw were not forgotten i Bow would the crowd regulated had it not effect of the soldiery! was heard to say, in Haverly's, that had it soldiers for a gnard have lost entire contiand limb would have mounted orderlies in u the Brigade Commu First Cavalry. These quarters for severa the beek and call and yet the militar. This was not the entertainment happene a reception. It is q of the military of the same a reception. It is q of the military of the honor; but, as I congratulations were feel a little slighted b formed so important a Haverly's, that had f formed so important a

COMPLIMENTS-M Notwithstanding the actuated no doubt by men are not soldiers, men are not soldiers, ist between them and army. The latter State soldiery with re assist them in every reate the plan of making a reserve of general regulations of to annual appropriate support. It is claime the Government depayery section of the call times in readincas, almost ava moment's lmost at a momen smergency, and save transporting United stretches of country sudden outbreak in thousands of well-dri might be mobilized i ing with some mi ing with some militis
the bancuet of the
said, "We [the office
regard you militisme
spect as we do out
firilled two or three ye
are. The only differe you are perhaps shoet sharts, or have some may each have and, when you the front. You while we, when we ge off directly, and leave hind to take care of the business." This sho of the greatest tier

presses the sentime poken as long as the Capt. F. G. Horr has been ordered by mall upon Maj. Coe. I will then arrange same hereafter under ment. He will also tion belonging to the ed except as orde Springfield. This g springheid. In a grade, other duties, which The isw provides for officer, as it should, has caused a deal of

of requisitions and be amended at the Company H, of the dress inspection last Company B. First W. Is. Miller, Seco pany, Third Regimention.

Cuthbert W. Laing sion as Captain and ment Infantry. John D. Benedict Jacob Gath Second Ninth Battalion. Capt. E. M. Philli Regiment, has tend count of business. Company K, Fi have a full-dress in next. A full atten-Company E, Seconder at the armor week to elect a Fire F. E. Rice, forme Company H, First stood, refused the c pany E, same regime At the commen companies of the lowed to select their the rank of their C

The Sixteenth Ba drill next Friday ev ner Jackson street member is expected Inspector of Rifle the First Regime Remington rifles, c sted to pull at six Lieut.-Col. W. Edischarge of John Regimental Band ice." Approved lorwarded.

Capt. T. G. Lav or the call of an Capt. William Regiment, recomm George M. Little, R. E. Linkfield, a good of the servi Capt. A. L. Wh Battalion, reports Oity Guards) has order, and the an Capt. Charles Company, First R for the discharge mour, John T. Al ander H. Revell, at the good of the se

The Citizens'

JUN IMPROVED HERB. i more than 25,000,000.

The properties of wheat, in the san Joaquin Valenaterop of next year may a 33,000,000 bushels,—a ver before produced here, sides Europe, we have nerica as customers for I reason for the belief of the le excess of the deards our almonds. On a not clear Valley Agriculture of almonds from the areast. This orchard of almonds from the areast. This orchard of almonds from the control of almonds from three to a Calculating two controls. Chicago, these almonds your city somewhere in seven cents a sound.

The Tribune of Nov. 1. almonds were then seiling o M cents a pound; and, duct is reported as equal c, there would seem to be the business to warrant a g made, and, if the same a demand, to follow it up if, as represented, the bounds of fruit each,

TO BE SUFFICIENTLY e soft-shell Tvacas, which cents a pound. California out 75,000 twenty-pound last year—hare been proteinly by New York iny Malaza, exporters; and cots are now quite in dealn. There can be little apples would, if shipped, in Eagland as they now A recent consumment of Auckland was eaperly from seven to eight from seven to eight ruit pronounced better ted from Tasmania. So, ted from Tasmania. So, lassed in the East as fully es of Florida. Now it apanta Clara Valley were to its one for its fruits. eet deep, has just struck sixty barrels of good peurface. As the Los Angela depth of 1,500 feet, arrels per day, with proseable increase, it would ness were as yet in sand acres of oli-claims; atting sanguine individuals for many years are gone, pung petroleum to Pennhe little doubt that, as the Ca'ifornia are gradually e its fitting place in the ithat at no very distant if the soil in Southern Caliatized aimost as completemail Empire of Japan, perfect irrigation system, clent to supply the wants of of people. Of the asgricultural and mineral oarely one-half has as yet as, owing to the action of nothing the work of surveying is ed, there is every prospect the future will be far more ast. Snould, as is now anon, Topeka & Santa Fa line make San Diego its western Cairfornia products, enjoy-advantage of transportands, will become almost as East as the produce of the When Gen. Grant was here, at interest in the future of I the State, and expressed being uanable to accept the pim to visit Los Angeles.

THEATRES.

ow decided that the Carnill not go to Los Angeles;
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here, as had been intended.
Shilv to give the theatres is Snits to give the theatres a udgog by the improved atStreet Theatre and Baldweek, the public is not iniffe first love in the way of ac Bush Street, what with entirely renovated heatre tile troupe's representate Slippen." the house has anight; and, at the StandJohn E. Owens has drawn rybody's Friend!" and the puts on the longt of the German concely, ited "Dr. Clyde," with a the title-role. The Baldy to give the theatres a fed "Dr. Clyde," with a the title-role. The Baldevival of "A Tour Romd Days" attracted far bester been anticipated, but the 'Neill, Morrison, and Jenall to be appreciated. Jenall to be set delineators of the try. His fellow-comedian, at passed his examination aluly all who know him newly-fiedged physician to pirits and general depreche Baldwin troupe, who chief elements of strength, agree field for the display of —Miss Jeffreys-Lewis appaaleth Freedee in "A Day and Miss Eleanor Carry tharacter of Beatrice Mannaing-House." C. H. H. RIKERS. Nov. 23.—It is understo

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Fashion-Setter.

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Satin.

e its origin to Octavo Mai, y chewed scraps of silk, was stening appearance when he has mouth. By applying his mouth, By applying the silvent of the

MILITIA NOTES.

Thy Were the Citizen Soldiers Left Unrecognized?

A Compliment to the Militia from Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Discharges Recommended, Promotions. Elections, Receptions, Etc.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens Committee for the reception of Grant have pub lished a report, in which they thank everybody onnected with the "boom" except the military. Many citizens outside of the military officen are asking the question, What would the demon stration have been without the military? What would the procession have amounted to without the imposing long line of well-trained soldiery?
What would the managers of the entertainment at Haverly's have done without the mili tary guards, notwithstanding the police were not forgotten in the vote of thanks? Bow would the crowd at McVicker's have been regulated had it not been for the wholesome effect of the soldiery? More than one citizen was heard to say, in speaking of the crush a

was heard to say, in speaking of the crush at Haverly's, that had it not been for the trained soldiers for a guard the management would have lost entire control of the affair, and life and limb would have been endangered. Four mounted orderlies in uniform were furnished by the Brigade Communder, detailed from the First Cavalry. These were on duty at head-quarters for several days, and obeyed the beek and call of the Committee,—and yet the military received no thanks. This was not the case in 1877, when the entertainment happened to be a riot instead of a reception. It is questioned in the minds of the military officers as to whether it was proper to thank anybody in a matter where all were equally interested, unless, indeed, the thanks should come from the recipient of the honor; but, as long as thanks and mutual congratulations were in order, they naturally feel a little slighted because the military, who formed so important a feature of the proceedings, were not included.

COMPLIMENTS—MILITIA AS RESERVES.

Notwithstanding the taunts of a few citizens

ings, were not included.

COMPLIMENTS—MILITIA AS RESERVES.

Notwithstanding the taunts of a few citizens (actuated no doubt by jealousy) that militiamen are not soldiers, the kindlest feelings exist between them and the officers of the regular army. The latter invariably treat the State soldiery with respect and deference, and assist them in every way possible. They advocate the plan of making the organized State Guards a reserve of the army, subject to the general regulations of Government, and subject to annual appropriations by Congress for their support. It is claimed that this would enable the Government department to have troops in svery section of the country, which would be at all times in readiness, and could be called out almost at a moment's notice in case of any amergency, and save the expense and delay of transporting United States troops across vast stretches of country. Also, in case of a sudden outbreak in any quarter whatsoever, thousands of well-drilled and disciplined troops might be mobilized in a few days' time at the point of danger. Gen. W. T. Shermao, in talking with some militia officers on the night of the banouet of the Army of the Tennessee, said, "We [the officers of the regular army regard you militiamen with just as much respect as we do ourselves. After you have irilled two or three years you re as good as we are. The only difference there is between us, you are perhaps shoemakers, or bakers, or merchants, or have some business; and then you may each have a wife and a baby, and, when you are ordered to the front. You will hate to leave your interests at a moment's notice; while we, when we get an order to mova, start off directly, and leave our wives and babies behind to take care of themselves, for that is our business." This short sentence, uttered by one of the greatest Generals of the country, expresses the sentiment clearly, and the words

of the greatest Generals of the country, ex-presess the sentiment clearly, and the words will be cherished by those to whom they were spoken as long as they live, and will give them A DEFECTIVE LAW.

Capt. F. G. Hovne, A. Q. M., First Brigade, has been ordered by the Adjutant-General to rall upon Maj. Coe. formerly Division Quartermaster, and ascertain from him what has been done with the ammunition heretofore issued by the State. Capt. Hovne will then arrange to receive and issue the same hereafter under orders from the Depart. same hereafter under orders from the Department. He will also see to it that no, ammunition belonging to the State is issued or expended except as ordered from headquarters at Springfield. This gives Quartermaster Hoyne full control of the ammunition of the troops in the First Brigade, and adds materially to his other duties, which are already considerable. The law provides for no commissioned ordnance officer, as it should, but simply a Sergeant. This has caused a deal of trouble already in the way of requisitions and reports, and the law should be amended at the earliest opportunity.

MILITIA NOTES,
Corporal N. J. Hopkins has been appointed
Sergeant in H Company, First Regiment. Company H, of the First Infantry, had a fulldress inspection last Wednesday evening. Company B. First Infantry, will give a fulldress inspection this evening at the armory. The resignation of Capt. Shea Smith, of E. Company, First Regiment, has been accepted. W. L. Miller, Second Lieutenant of B Com-

Cuthbert W. Laing has received his commis-sion as Captain and Adjutant of the First Regiment Infantry.

John D. Benedict has been elected First, and Jacob Gath Second Lieutenant of B Company, Ninth Battalion.

Capt. E. M. Phillips, of Company A, Third Regiment, has tendered his resignation on account of business.

Company K, First Regiment Infantry, will have a full-dress inspection Wednesday evening next. A full attendance is desired.

Company E, Second Regiment Infantry, will meet at the armory Thursday evening of this week to elect a First and a Second Lieutenant. F. E. Rice, formerly Second Lieutenant.

F. E. Rice, formerly Second Lieutenant of Company H, First Regiment, has, it is understood, refused the offer of Captaincy of Company E, same regiment.

At the companement of the new year, the companies of the First Regiment will be allowed to select their drill nights according to the rank of their Captains.

The Sixteenth Battalion will have a battalion drill next Friday evening at their armory, corner Jackson street and Fifth avenue. Every member is expected to report for duty.

Inspector of Rifls Practice George Gibson, of the First Regiment, has received two new Remington rifles, calibre 22, with triggers regu-lated to pull at six pounds, for the rifle-range. Lieut. Col. W. H. Thompson recommends the discharge of John A. Evans, a member of the Regimental Band, "for the good of the service." Approved by Brigade Headquarters and forwarded.

Capt. T. G. Lawler, of B Company, Third Regiment (Rockford Rifles), has made application for the call of an election to choose a Second Lieutenant, vice W. L. Miller, resigned.

Capt. William Smales, of E Company, Third Regiment, recommends the discharge of Privates George M. Little, W. S. Newcomer, F. P. Brown, R. E. Linkfield, and A. M. Johnson, "for the good of the service."

Capt. A. L. Whitehall, Adjutant of the Ninth City Guards) has been disbanded, according to order, and the arms have been turned over to

Capt. Charles D. Larrabee, commanding D Company, First Regiment, has made application for the discharge of Privates Charles D. Seymour, John T. Allworth, Myron S. Crego, Alexander H. Revell, and George G. Melcher, "for the good of the service."

The Citizens' Association has undertaken to raise money by subscription for the purpose of clearing up the debts of all the military organisations of the city, amounting to some \$30,000. The failure of the State to keep up with its appropriations is the cause of the indebtedness. The Seventh Regiment, of New York, is \$25,000 in debt, and the members organized a fair last week to help them out. They took in over \$10,000. They have just built a magnificent new armore, costing over half a million, and the \$25,000 was needed to finish paying the bill. The officers of the First Regiment have desided to give a series of receptions at the armory this winter, which shall eclipse any that hey have heretofore given. It is expected that the first will be given on the 5th of December, it which time it is hoped Gen. Grant will be able to attend.

We are obviously passing through a period of vicinitude; mistiness prevails; the promonsist of the political landscape are hid from

view; there is around us and about us an in-tellectual dead level. Out of the drears waste

view; there is around us and about us an intellectual dead level. Out of the drears waste of commonlace two or three things only are determinable: that Gen. Grant desires the Republican nomination, and will be pressed for it at the proper time, is one of these; and that there will be a movement among a class of Southern Democrats in his behalf is another. It is perhaps not a dangerous risk to hazard the opinion that Gen. Grant will be the Republican nomines. And, if he is, there is not the smallest doubt that he can only be elected by Southern votes. [? !] The great body of the foreign vote of the North will be thrown against him. He will not be sure even of such States as Ohlo, Wisconish, Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. But there are half a dozen Southern States where, unless the Bourbon leaders can have their own way in making a Democratic nominee, he will stand at least a white man's chance. In a word, if Gen. Grant is the next President of the United States the South will elect him, and, once seated, he will be there to stay, and the adventurous spirits who gather about him will be prepared to support him with arms and to crush out such recalcitrants as may get in the way. Thoughtful Democrats and Republicans may as well consider the danger. It is real, and he who puts it from him as an absurdity sees only the outer side of public affairs.

The South is not for Grant, or an empire, or a third term, though there are elements at the South thus minded. But if the chuckle-beaded Democratic leaders at Washington continue the gait they have been going, they will break themselves and their party down, indirectly

gait they have been going, they will break themselves and their party down, indirectly making Grant's way for bim, and, the South once divided, the existing Democratic fabric will go to pieces. That is all there is in it. Clique go to pieces. That is all there is in it. Citque-ism and personal ambition have done their best to destroy the Democratic party by destroying its strongest leader. A muddy-mettled malig-nant has been secrelly recognized and encour-aged to revolt. Instead of treating him like the traitor that he is, there is now talk of "com-promising" with him. There can be no bonest compromise; and, if the result is a revolution let those who have made the split bear 'the cor

They digged a pit,
They digged it deep,
They digged it for their brother,

They digred it for their brother, and let them tumble into it.

As far as we are concerned, we shall be able to take care of ourselves. We are for nominating the only man who deserves to be considered joid played-out Tilden, and that is the man who was elected President, and maneuvered by his own party associates out of the office. On this point, which is one of conviction and principle, we have no concessions to make. We ask no quarter and shall give none; we shall fight the fight to the bitter end; and we promise in advance that, if we go down, it will not be with a whine, but with our flag flying, attended by evidences of combat which shall show that the wounds were not all on one side.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Insanity Among Women. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—How often we see mention in the papers of some woman who has been adjudged insane and sent to some public or private asylum. Verdict: Cause of insanity unknown. How long will such verdicts continue to be rendered? Can it be that the medical profession is still ignorant of the great cause of unanity among women? Does the profession plead want of knowledge of woman's nature and system? Surely, after so many hundred years of practice and study, physicians ought to know where disease first locates itself in woman; and yet, as a rule, the profession seldom or never looks for the reat and cause of disease in women. They treat for every ailment except the true one,—womb-difficulties. All their treatment in female diseases is apt to be temporary and superficial. I venture to say that 20,000 married women in Chicago now suffering from what their doctors call neuraleia or solual complaint, might be cured in thirty days if counsel were wise and nonest enough to tell them the truth and prescribe How long will such verdicts continue to be ren est enough to tell them the truth and prescribe proper treatment. Hundreds of women sink into the grave every year as victims to the ignorance or dishonesty of their physicians. Three-fourths of the women now in our County and State asylums might in sixty days be restored to their right mind and to society were the medical projection. ical profession to grasp this subject and do their full and honest duty.

An Open Letter. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—I address this letter to the many ladies who have recently been victima of nicknockets.

DEAR SUFFERING SISTERS: I am one of you, and consider this a sufficient excuse for writing. I wish we could take each other by the hand and exchange sympathy. Isn't it inconvenient Isn't it mortifying? The finding it out, for in-stance. To go into the dry goods store of our stance. To go into the dry goods store of our choice with a self-respectful air, intent upon making the most of the modest sum in our pockets (or that we suppose is there), to run up a bill just as large as we dare for the soft flapuels and pretty things that are so tempting; to hear the obliging clerk's "rash or charge?" to answer "cash;" and, after going once around the pockets,—I always have three,—to feel mildly alarmed; to go around again and again, gradually settling into the conviction that it is gone; to walk out of the store with a very different swing from that with which we walked to. Then, there's the telling the home-folks. I gone; to walk out of the store with a very different swing from that with which we walked
in. Then, there's the telling the home-folks. I
don't enjoy any part of it. Neither do you.
Can't we do something about it? Can't we have
a mass-meeting, make speeches, draft resolutions,—none of the sterner sex present; they
wouldn't come; such things never happen to
them, you know; they don't tell if it does;
they're not obliged to. We do tell; we think
it does us good. And what do you think of a
mild suggestion to our dear city authorities that
possibly a little less tenderness toward
the thieves who are caught might help the
cause of public morality? Didn't they show a
wise consideration for our country friends in
shutting up a few during the Grant festivities?
True, they couldn't see the procession, but then
they came out the morning the conquering hero
started for Galena, with full permission to make
up as fast as they could for their few daya' retirement from business.

Now I, for one, would be willing to take the
opposit side of all this Christian charity talk.—
this consideration for poor, frail, erring mortals
we hear so much of; I would even be willing
to see them work a little. True, they are not
used to ft; they might not like it. We are used
tott; we like it; and we know that a life of
honorable employment is the happiest and best.

But I must stop, before I have said half I

bonerable employment is the happiest and best.
But I must stop, before I bave said half I
wish, or my letter never will reach you. Yours
most affectionately,
E. C. B.

A Plea for Boarding-House Keepers. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—What in the name of pity is to become of the boarding-house keepers? The sound has gone forth that Chicago, as a business place, was never so prosperous as it is at the present day; that her merchants have never before done so much business, and the fortunes of ber manufacturers been so rapidly increased as within the last few months. Glad, indeed, should we all be that the shadow of adversity is dispelled from the homes of some who for years have lived in suspense and straightened circumstances, not knowing what, for them, the future had in store. But, while there is gladness and a better outlook for some, let me say there is a cloud of darkest hue for many, for they know not where to turn for hope or a way to obtain a living. I refer to that respectable class of women who are engaged in keeping boarders. Many, very many, of the number are widows, and doubtless a majority with little or no means with which to help themselves. For years they have been just eking out a miserable existence, with every faculty and sinew taxed to the utmost to keep up under the high rents, the water-tax, and the gas and fuel bills; and now conest this enormous in the price of provisions. Flour, which business place, was never so prosperous as it is fuel bills; and now comes this enormous in-crease in the price of provisions. Flour, which six months ago could be bought for \$5 per bar-rel, is now \$5; butter, which was 17 cents per pound, is now 38 cents; and meats and every-thing else which is bought to supply a table has

peuud, is now 38 cents; and meats and everything else which is bought to supply a table has advanced in a similar ratio.

Those people who patronize boarding-bouses are for the mest part clerks, bookkeepers, and those who are employed by the various capitalists who are at present enjoying the great increase of business and making money faster than ever before. Do those employes gain anything by this great prosperity of their employers? In most cases, no. There are going on at the same std rate, with just sufficient to live upon in a plain way, and with pienty of men just ready to step in and fill their places should a word drop which conveyed the idea that they are dissatisfied with their salaries.

Now, if the pay of those various employes is not increased, how, pray, are the boarding-house keepers to avert the calanity which awaits them? Some of those successful business-men are professing Christians. May we hope that they, as well as all, may turn their eyes in and see if in their hearts they are doing as they would be done by.

May they speedily do their duty to those who are daily aiding to build up their fortunes, and so bring a little better times to those worthy toliers upon whom now a serious cloud has seemed to settle.

The City Water supply.

The City Water supply.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—if, as is now generally understood, it is the intention of the city authorities to pass the contents of the North

Branch of the Chicago River through the Fullerton avenue conduit into Lake Michigan, it way be well for those who use the water, as delivered from the city bydrants, to fully consider and understand the danger which it seems to the writer must result.

The water in the North Branch is simply rotten; and, among those who look to results, there can hardly be two opinions as to the effect upon the water supply of the city of the discharge of this mass of putridity into Lake Michigan, at a point almost the nearest to the lake crib that could be selected. The City of Chicago is now abundantly supplied with water, which, with the exception of a few days in the year, is fully as pure, sparkling, and wholesome as the water supply of any city in America, by water-works that have cost some \$8,500,000, and it seems passing strange that, apparently, to accommodate a few distilleries, breweries, etc., the city should now expend nearly another million of money to build a channel through which to pour this poison into the
very source of the city's water supply. Water
once poluted with such filth cannot, by filtering
or by any other means, be rendered fresh and
palatable. If any one supposes that the passing
of water through a filter, under the pressure as
drawn from the hydrants, will remove from it
impurities held by it in solution (and this objectionable matter would be very largely in solution),
let them take any of the filters that serew on to
the faucet, and put a little salt, laundry blue,
or anything that will readily dissolve in water,
or even starch, blood, etc., into the upper end
of the filter, and after properly screwing the
filter on to the faucet, draw a glass of water
through it. They will, upon examining the
water so drawn, have no difficulty in deciding
that ordinary filtering will not make foul water
pure. nearly snother million of money to build a chan-

that ordinary filtering will not make foni water pure.

The unpleasant animal and vegetable organisms now occasionally found in the city water supply evidently come from the river and sewer outlets, and their removal by the filter cannot restore the purity of water once polluted, and the only safe and common sense course is not to in any way contaminate, the source of the abundant and wholesome supply we now have.

It is hardly good reasoning to say that the effect upon the water supply of the discharge of this filth through the conduit into the lake will not be as injurious as the discharge which during storms or freshets occasionally comes from will not be as injurious as the discharge which during storms or freshets occasionally comes from the Chicago River. If we now have one source of impurity that the expenditure of over \$3,000,000 has so far not entirely removed, is it good policy to expend nearly \$1,000,000 more to create another nuisance, even if it should not be quite us bad as the first? "Similia, similibus, curantur?" will hardly apply here. It is not many years since small fish. In abundance, were taken from the Chicago River, and the city authorities now have full power, under the charter, to prevent the discharge of filth of any kind into the river or its branches. If this authority were used to that end the condult and pumping would not be necessary. The North pumping would not be necessary. The North Branch is now filled with this poisonous filth; but we believe that the city authorities can devise some better way of disposing of it than to discharge it into the lake.

B. W. T.

England's Great Trouble.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Nov. 21.-Just at this time it would be to England's interest to stir up an anti-lrish feeling in this country. The antique pirate has no alternative. She must go to war with Russia, as that Power is determined to force ber to a passage at arms. England is now face to face with the greatest difficulties she has ever had to contend against. She cannot subsist on her own resources; she must get supplies from without cereals and meat, to feed her people. and vegetable and mineral materials to keep her factory operatives employed. This is why her mercantile marine is larger than all the rest of the world combined; it is essential to her very existence. Strike at England's commerce and you bring her to her knees. Russian privateers will soon have an opportunity to demonstrate this. During our own late unpleasantness three privateers succeeded in almost completely sweeping American commerce from the seas, and none of them were captured by our naval vessels in a regular way. Capt. Semmes, naval vessels in a regular way. Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama, accepted a challenge from the commander of the United States sloop-of-war Kearsarge, went out from the port of Cherbourg, out from under the protection of the flag of France, fought, and was sent to "Davy Jones." The writer was in the United States navy, and attached to the United States navy, and attached to the United States sloop-of-war Wachusetts, when the neutrality of Brazil was violated by the cutting-out of the Rebel cruiser Florida from the port of Bahia. The privateer Shenandoah was still affoat and at liberty after the surrender of Lee at Appomatiox.

mattox.

Notwithstanding the great strength of England's navy, and all the efforts she may make to protect her merchantmen, the Russian light cruisers will make terrible havoc among them. A good sallor can distinguish a man-of-war from a merchantman as soon as her topmast crosstrees rise above the horizon, and, in nearly every case, the country in which she was built. Should she prove to be British, the Russian will head for the waster nearly results from the first of the country in the sall of the country in the sall of the Should she prove to be British, the Russian will bend for the nearest neutral port, and, if as fast a steamer as the Briton, will succeed in casting anchor under the protection of a neutral flag. The pursuer may enter the port or wait for her enemy outside. If she does the latter, the pursued will surely succeed in getting out at night; if the former, the pursued may weigh succeed and put to get in the pursued may weigh at night; if the former, the pursued may weigh anchor and put to sea, and the pursuer will have to remain in nort twenty-four hours before she will be permitted to resume the chase. In this way the Russian cruisers will evade the British navy and harass England on the sea far more than the Cossack on terrafirms. England will-have to regulate the sailing of her merchant ships. They will have to go in fleets and be convoyed by her men-of-war. She will have to add largely to ber fleets in the Indian and China Seas, and other parts of the world. This will weaken her naval strength for the purpose of blockading the ports of "poor, the purpose of blockading the norts of "poor, unhappy Ireland," and will leave less obstacles in the way of the Irish and the friends of the Irish in America of running the blockade and succoring England's Irish prisoners of war. Considering the almost certainty of Russia and Considering the almost certainty of Russia and Engiand going to war, and the present threatening aspect of the Irish land agitation. I think a revolution in Ireland inevitable. In such an event the Irish would look to America for aid and encouragement. Now, this is the real cat in Froude's meal-bar. He knows it would be of no use to impeach Irish patriotism. He knows that Irish swords were among the first to lean from their scabbards in defense of the Union of the States. He knows that Irish blood has been poured out freely, and Irish valor and Irish brains contributed largely towards the success of the Federal arms on every battle-field, from Bunker Hill to the last great struggles around Richmond.

arms on every battle-field, from bunker Hill to the last great struggles around Richmond. Fronde knows all this, and dare not refute it; but he comes up, like the coward that he is, and stabs the object of his hate in the back. He seeks to arouse religious animosities, but he largely underestimates the intelligence and good sense of the American neople when he thinks to make bigots and fanatics of them, or that there is any possibility of their flying at each other's throats because they worship God

each other's throats because they worship God at different altars. He measures the probability of Catholic predominance, and, as a matter of course, intolerance, by about the same standard as some of our Democratic friends measure the negro vote, neero predominance, and consequently negro intolerance. Now, I would not counsel my countrymen to go to war with England if they can attain their ends by peace,—abler means,—but, if England wants war, let her have it by all means; but nothing should be done prematurely. There should be no Don Quixotes among the leaders; but when the guns are cast loose and provided, the decks cleared for action, the colors should be nailed to the mast. Let there be no baillards by which some coward or traitor can pull them down. P. H. Grant.

Democrate friends measure the negro of our Democrate friends measure the negro or the negro of t

AMERICAN GRAIN

The Enormous Area Cultivated, and How Its Product Compares with the Yield of Our Gold and Silver Mines. B. Sidneay, of Chicago, on "The Grain-Producing Power of the United States," in Macmillan's Maga-sine for November. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iows, and Missouri contain 200,000,000 acres of land.

After making the liberal deduction of 70,000,-

000 for lands which for any reason could not be cultivated profitably at this time, there would remain 150,000,000 acres, of which 90,000,000 are in cultivation, leaving 60,000,000 which may now Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas contain 160,000,000, including probably 40,000,000 acres

of the plains of Western Nebraska and Kansas, upon which the summer rainfall is not sufficient for growing grain; the chief value of this land for growing grain; the chief value of this land is for grazing only.

Of the remaining 120,000,000 probably 90,000,000 acres are adapted to profitable cultivation at present. Something over 12,000,000 acres of these lands are now cultivated, leaving 78,000,000 acres of uncultivated land of good quality ready for immediate use. There are in the Territories of Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming (chiefly in Dakota) large tracts of fertile prairie, yery productive in wheat and other small grain; but the lack of transportation facilities, the long and rather severe winter, and inability to procure the extra hein needed for harvesting the crops, together with an abundant supply of cheap fertile land nearer to the markets, have prevented any larger settlements from being made.

Now, however, railways are being constructed, and the perfection recently of the self-binding

and the perfection recently of the self-pinding reaper, with which three men can harvest the reaper, with which three men can harvest the same amount of grain which seven men could with the reapers formerly in use, obviates this very serious drawback, and considerable settlements are now being made.

The area of really fertile land in these three Territories is at present difficult to determine, nor will it be settled as fast as the country south and east,—fast enough, however. To within a few years add materially to the wheat production.

The State of Texas contains 180,000,000 acres,

The State of Texas contains 180,000,000 acres, the largest part of which is now used for grazing. Much of it will be used for growing cotton and other Southern productions. It is safe, however, to estimate that Texas will furnish 60,000,000 acres of good grain, besides the cotton and grazing land.

The Indian Territory adjoining the north line of Texas contains about 50,000,000 a res, most of which is good and much of it very superior land. This Territory is now the home of peaceable Indians, but it is only a question of time when they will have to give place largely to the whites. Probably 30,000,000 acres would be a very moderate estimate of the grain land it contains, leaving 20,000,000 acres for grazing.

If these estimates are correct, and I think they are under rather than over the mark, the Northern Territories and State of Texas will furnish for grain growing fully 150,000,000 furnish for grain growing fully 150,000,000

Crossing to the Pacific Coast we find in Califorms a large aggregate of very fertile wheat land, but it is not in great bodies as on this side of the mountains, and the number of acres yet available is for several reasons difficult to devariable is for several reasons difficult to de-

available is for several reasons difficult to determine.

The fertility of the California soil and yield of grain, fruit, and root croos is as marvelous as the size of its forest trees.

In Oregon production has, until within the past two or three years, been confined chiefly to the Willamette Valley; now, however, an extensive tract of prairie country in Eastern Oregon and Washington, known as the Waila-Waila region, and until recently used only for grazing, is found to produce very large crops of excellent wheat and is being rapidly settled.

That the supply of wheat from the Pacific Coast will steadily if not rapidly increase hardly admits of reasonable doubt.

Returning east of the Rocky Mountains we find in the first-named ten States 102,000,000 acres in cultivation and 138,000,000 yet to be added.

added.

In Texas and the Indian Territory, 90,000,000 acres of grain-land, of which probably less than 5,000,000 is now cultivated, and in Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana probably at least 60,000,000 fertile acres, of which not enough is now in use to be worth counting, giving a total of 283,000,000 acres of fertile land to be added to the 107,000,000 acres now in cultivation in the great grain and provision producing centre, now including California and Oregon, and no account being made of the fertile valleys of New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho. Utah, Wyoming, and Montana, which in aggregate comprises a very large. tana, which in aggregate comprise a very large

No account has been made of that portion of No account has been made of that portion of Canada known as the Manitoba or Red River country, which is said to contain large-tracks of excellent wheat land, because it is all located north of 49 deg. north latitude, still north of the north lines of Minnesota and Dakota, where the winters are very long and extremely cold, the thermometer haddly ever failing to mark in the neighborhood of 40 deg. below zero, Fahrenheit, for many days each winter; and, although it is a good wheat and oat country, there is it is a good wheat and oat country, there is practically no other crop produced for export. hence the farmer has profitable employment but little more than half of the year; the long and severe winters render stock-growing for market impracticable, and as there is apparently nothing to create more than one considerable industry, railways will have business but a few morths of each season, which will render high freight charges a necessity. Altogether the disadvantages are so many that, while the settlements may be considerable, it is not probable that the increased production will be of great importance in the commerce of the world so mportance in the commerce of the world, s ong as, at least, quite as good-land is to be had long as, at least, dute as good and is to be and at a nominal cost in a more southerly latitude. In this connection, it may be well to refer to a fact which is very important in considering the question of increased production of grain and provisions in America, and which has apparently

not received general attention.

The fertile grain lunds of Texas and the Territories, although good and in many places excellent, cannot as a whole be ranked as equal to that of the first ten States where the average soil is not only more fertile but the productions are more varied and less liable to be affected by

are more varied and less liable to be affected by insects or exfreme atmospheric conditions. For a considerable time, at least, this 380,000,000 acres will undoubtedly turnish much the largest part of the grain and provision surplus except probably beef cattle.

The grazing country which is attracting so much attention extends from the Texas coast on the Gulf of Mexico north almost to the Canada line, and westward from near the ninety-cighth parallel to the Pacific Ocean, including many millions of acres in Texas. Kansas, Newson, 1985. eighth parallel to the Pacific Ocean, including many millions of acres in Toxas, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California. It would not be impossible to estimate corrective the acreage of grazing country, nor is it necessary in this connection, for there is so much of it that the number of cattle and sheep now being grazed is very small compared with what may be. The grasses and sedge have the quality of curing as they stand, which (as there are no summer rains) furnishes an adequate supply of winter food.

It is often said that the Western farms are becoming exhausted by constant cropping without using manures; such impressions evidently arise from the application of general principles, and are not sustained by the facts. The surface soil of these prairies is composed largely of vegetable loam strongly impregnated with time;

manufactured articles and lumber, and \$562,000,000 was agricultural products. By January, 1879, there was a universal feeling that the worst had passed and that another langercopwould cause he farmers, who for several years had been practicing great economy and husbanding their resources, to begin making liberal purchases, revive business, and establish confidence. The large crops came, and anticipated results are seen in every direction. The farmers had been doing well, but were timid and cautions, and disposed to hold back until perfectly safe and independent, and the confidence now visible in every department of trade arises from a knowledge that the increase of business is to supply demands which are being paid for by accumulated profits, and that although the sudden demand for merchandise and the increased carrying trade will lead to a spart of speculation from which a reaction is inevitable, the basis of renewed prosperity is in the main substantial. These profits have not been accumulated by the wage class, manufacturer, merchant, or owner of city real-estate, nor, except in a small way, by the miner. While other things have contributed to the revival of business and the return of more prosperous times, unquestionably the greafest contribution has been from the profits of farming.

THE COURTS.

THE NATIONAL LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the case of the Republic Life-Insurance Company, the National Life-Insurance Company filed a petition Saturday setting out that it holds \$81,295-according to the Receiver's valuation—of polices of the Republic Life, of which \$11,470 were issued to persons who were also \$11,470 were issued to persons who were also stockholders in the same Company. The beneficiaries, however, in all these latter policies were not stockholders. In January, 1878, an order was made directing that no dividends be paid to any policy-holder who was or ever had been a stockholder in the Company until the final decision had been given touching the liability of such stockholders to an assessment on their stock. The National Life-Insurance Company claims it never has been a subscriber for their stock. The National Life-Insurance Company claims it never has been a subscriber for any stock in the Republic Life-Insurance Company, but only holds some atock,—1,373 shares of full paid atock, which were insued to others and assigned to it. Under the above order, however, it cannot draw any dividend on its policies, and as it cannot be liable on the stock, it asks that the order may be modified so as to allow it to draw its dividends. An order was accordingly issued allowing it to draw its dividends as asked, but without prejudice to enforcing stock liability against any persons who might hereafter appear to be liable therefor.

Martin V. Kaufman, of Sheffield, for carrying on business as retail liquor dealer without license, was tried Saturday before Judge Blodgett, and fined \$100 and costs. John M. Moan. A motion was made Saturday before Judge Barnum to set aside the appointment of a Re-ceiver in the case of the creditors' bill against Reed & Sons, but it was continued to this week.

DIVORCES.

George White filed a bill Saturday against bis wife Lena, asking for a divorce on the ground

Judge Tuley granted a divorce to Mary Foliett from Martin P. Follett, on the ground of drankenness.

Judge Baroum granted divorces Saturday as follows: Elizabeth Cleveland from Luman Cleveland, on the ground of drankenness; Richard Jaap from Winifred Jaap, for cruelty; Salome Koop from Minifred Jaap, for cruelty; Salome Koop from Albert Koop, for cruelty; Martin J. Paulsen from Lans Paulsen, for adultery; Emma Kaske from Hugo F. Kaske, for desertion; Susan A. Black from William Black, for desertion; and to Cumeline E. Youngs from William Youngs, for desertion.

Rosalie Cunningham filed a bill for divorce from John Cunningham on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness.

Kate E. Laird also asked for a divorce from George W. Laird on account of his alleged adultery. Judge Tuley granted a divorce to Mary Fol

BANKRUPTCY. Discharges were issued Saturday to A. ice and Hiram O. Cook. and to A. B. Meeker & Co., from all debts mentioned in the composi tion schedules.

The proceedings against William Keene and James Stiles were dismissed for non-payment o

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. Sextus N. Wilcox and D. K. Pearsons began suit in attachment Saturday against James Dal-ton & Brother, claiming \$1,745.03. Gustav Blatz sued Joseph Pollak for \$2,000.

CIRCUIT COURT. A. C. Story began a suit for \$2,000 against

Emma F. Thacker.

John V. Le Moyne filed a bill against the Chicago & Strawn Railroad Company to compel cago & Strawn Railroad Company to combel them to perform their contract. He says that last month, on solicitation of the Company's officers, he gave them a right of way through his land in Hyde Park on their promising to build a road thereon, and on the representation that the road was to be leased to the Wabash Railway Company. The defendant laid out and graded the track, but has since ceased operations and begun another line several miles from complainant's property. He claims that he will sustain freeparable damage if the Company is allowed to break its agreement, and asks to allowed to break its agreement, and asks to have it compelled to specifically perform its

contract.

Lothair Haberkorn, arrested on some un known charge and without warrant, filed a petition for habeas corpus.

THE CALL. JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The criminal calendar. THE APPELLATE COURT-Motions. JUDGE GARY-87, 141, 142, and 144 to 175, all

nclusive except 152 and 156. No case on trial. JUDGE JAMESON-Assists Judge Gary. No case On trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—95, 222 to 230, inclusive, except 224. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—NO call. No. 364, South Park Commissioners vs. Dunlevy, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE 524, 507, 513, 514, 515, 521, 522, 530, and 531.

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. Gridley et al. vs. John Lindley, \$106.65. JUDGE MORAN-W. G. Hitchcock et al. vs.

Adolph Henrotin and J. B. Daly. \$249.77.—Har-ley Green vs. Edward McIlhaney, \$249.30. A Danish Blowout, A Danish Blowout.

On Oct. 14, the King of Denmark gave a noble entertainment to the Danish Legislature. Covers were laid for 350 in the grand Hall of the Knights at Christianburg Castle, which was littly 1,500 wax lights. The King led in the Princess of Wales, the Prince of Wales followed with the Czarevna, and the Czarevitch led the Crown Princess. The Princess of Wales were light blue silk, rubles, and diamonds; her sister, the Czarevna, pale gray satin, pearls and diamonds. Their husbands were in Danish uniform.

Affections of the liver, bilious disorders, sick headache, etc., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as ageneral laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vittated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the ciferent Divisions, adesignated below, where a vertices ments will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. or-Saturday M.B. Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty second-st. Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-sv., north-west corner Thirty-ofth-st.

S. M. Walden, Newsdesier, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

JUHN P. LET'S Drug Store, corner Halsted and Harrison.

JOHN P. LEE'S Drug Store, corner Haisted and Harrison.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 240 Blue laland-av.. corner of Twelties if. H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-si., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NETER, Printing and Advertising Agasi, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Divisions. between Lakalle and Wells.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division. MISCELLANEOUS. DEDBUGS AND COURROACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale callor address A. D.ARLEY. 107 Clarkets. Boom S.
WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED TOTHIG LADY correspondent by a young gent of 25. W 25, OUR SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADI-

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Son-81, 000 down; one of the finest stone-front stores and lot on Madison-st., near Haisted: this store cost \$23,000 to build: It rents for \$3,200 now.

\$23,000 to build: It rents for \$3,000 now.

\$24,000 two first stores, and lot \$25,000.

\$31,000 two first stores and lot \$25,000.

\$4,000 frame store and lot \$25,123, on Madison-st.,

\$4,000 frame store building to the first store,

\$4,000 frame store building covers lot.

\$4,000 first store, and lot \$25,123, on Madison-st.,

\$4,000 first store, and lot \$25,123, on State-st.,

\$4,000 first store, and lot \$25,125, on Haisted-st.,

Southeenth: rents for 8000.

\$4.000-Brick store, and lot 25x125, on Halsted-st., near Twelfth.

\$10.000-The elegang 3-story stone-front, 15-room dwelling, anlendid brick barn for six horses, lot 25x 180, 80uth front, 539 Adam-st., just east of Ashlanday; this is first-class residence and No.1 neighborhood, no better in city, and is the greatest bargain of fered in Chicago at \$10.000.

\$6.500-One of fines, 14-room, brown-stone front dwellings on the West Side, barn, and lot 25x125, south front, on Van Buren-st., one block from Ashland-st.; this house has every modern improvement, and some \$12,000 to build; large pariors and chambers, 1800-180, 1800-

\$80 per foot, nice residence lot, 2xx180, east front, on Calumet-av., ne residence lot, 2xx180, east front, on Calumet-av., ne residence lot, 2xx180, east front, \$1,350, cash—lot 2xx180, on the lot, 1xx180, between Loomis and Laffin; this is certainly chem. 5000 each, \$100 down—Two nice residence lota, 2xx 180, south front, on Taylor-at., between Wood and Lincoln. Lincoln.

\$800-Lot on Chicago-av., east of Leavitt-st.

\$4.000-100x std. dock lot on North Branch, south of
Cipbourn Bridge, with all the buildings. This lot now
rents for \$500 per ye r; pays 10 per cent sets.

\$650-Lot 29x25. on South Dearborn-st., between
Fortleth and Forty-first-sts.

Fortieth and Forty-first-siz.

FOR SALE-BY ORIFFIN & DWIGHT, CORNER
Washington and Haisted-siz.

6 acres on South Haisted-siz.
5 acres on Early Folta road.
6 acres on Barry Folta road.
8 acres on West Harrison-si., \$500 per acre.
9 acres on West Harrison-si., \$2,500.
40 acres outh on Brighton, near Grand Trusk Railroad. \$300 per acre.
5 Fittleth and Fifty-first-sti., north
and west of South Side Park.

and west of South Side Park.

POR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WEST Side:
Vacant lots on Ogden-av., \$700 to \$1,500 each. \$1,200 each. \$1,2

Corner Washington and Halsted-sts. POR SALE—
CHOICE NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.
ONX140 feet corner Chicago-av. and Rush-st.
60x20 feet on Pine-st.
10xx0 feet on Sinte-st., south of Chicago-av.
150 feet, corner Huron and Franklin-sta.

Three brick house corner Hillions and Pine-sta.
Two-story brick house on Michigan st., \$4,0.0.
Stone fronts on Ohio-st., near Pine, and 30-foot lot
diolning same. By GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.
Corner Washington and Haisted-sta. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE-16M ACRES IN RIVER FORFST, BE-tween Lake-st. and Chicago-av. the best little place of acre property for a subdivision in the market: price. \$10,000. Inquire of JACOB WELL & OO., 87 Dearborn at.

Prior. 38.0. Annual Prior State Stat POR SALE-10 OR 20 ACRES ON CORNER OF Western and Tracey-ava. Morgan Park, \$500 per sacre. Inquire of JACOB WELL & CO. 87 Dearborn-st. POR SALE 40 ACRES CHOICEST PROPERTY ON the ridge near depot at Morgan Park: also, other bargains in acres. D. W. STORICS, 14 Washington st.

William Youngs, for desertion.

Rosalic Cunningham filed a bill for divorce from John Cunn imphasm on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness.

Kate E. Laird also asked for a divorce from George W. Laird on account of his alleged adultery.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

William W. Glies filed a bill Saturday against William W. Glies filed a bill Saturday against William H. Clark to prevent him from using a patent for an improvement in machines for sawing wood, originally issued Sept. 3, 1867, to George C. Lathrop.

E. L. Cunningham filed a bill against U. P. Smith, C. P. Keilogg, Wirt Dexter, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$4,000 on Lot 20, in Aldine Square Subdivision.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE -FARMS-\$7,200 CASH-400-ACRE farm, 55 miles south of Chicago, on Alton Railroad, 2 files from depot and Town of Braidwood (6,000 people), will county, Illinois. Farm all under fence; about 75 acres time in meadow and pasture; 175 acres in meadow and pasture; 175 acres in meadow and pasture; land black sandy loam: soil grows 2 tons of hay per acre, and 60 bushels of corn; good 10-room frame dwellings; good loave, and in the sort out-buildings; good to tame tay 7 the add of cattle and 10 horses, and all the hay and corn; other out-buildings; good to tame tay 7 the add of cattle and 10 horses, and all the hay and corn; other out-buildings; good to tame tay 7 the add of cattle and 10 horses, and ill the hay and corn; other out-buildings; good to tame tay 7 the add of cattle and 10 horses, and ill the hay and corn; other out-buildings; good to take the add to horses, and all the hay and corn; other out-buildings; good to take the add to horses, and all the hay and corn; other out-buildings; good to take the add to horses, and all the hay and corn; other out-buildings; good to take the add to horses, and all the hay and corn; other out-buildings; good to take the add to horses, and all the hay and corn; other out-buildings; good to take the add to horses, and all the hay and corn; other out-buildi COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT_HOUSES.

Miscellancous. TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY.

TO RENT BY BAIRD & BRADLEY. 90 LASalle-st.: SOUTH SIDE.
171 Calumet-av., 3-story and basement stone-front.
4 Groweland-court, basement and first floor, \$10.
WEST SIDE.
122 Seeley-av., 2-story and basement brick.
562 Fulton-st. cottage, \$10.
NORTH SIDE.
SOUTH SIDE.
Houses at Evanston, South and North Evanston, at very low rents.
Two-atory frame, two blocks from depot, at Bavenswood, \$10.
Two-story frame two blocks from depot (Fifty-first-st.) at Hyde Park.
Two-story and basement on South Park-av., near.

TO RENT_ROOMS. South Side.
TO RENT-NO. 39 PECK-COURT. NICKLY FURnished rooms, with modern improvements. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-ONE-HALF OF THE BUILDING 12
State-st. four-stored and basement; building supplied with elevator; rent \$50 per month. SAM
GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT 243 WEST
I Madison-st. Thompson's Riock (opposite Carson & Pirit's); business contre of West Nide: suitable for any first-class business. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229
West Madison-st.

TO RENT-LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTE BISHOP. Its South Jefferson st. A. B BISHOP. 16 South Jefferson-st.

To RENT-MANUFACTURING BUILDING, WITH boller and engine, situated on southeast corner of Sixteenth-st. and Weatworth-av.; long time: low rent A most desirable opportunity to locate a business Building open for inspection. WALTER MATTOCKS. 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WANTED TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A BUILDING SUITABLE for light manufacturing, 3 or 4 floors: must have good light. State location. Address 8 69, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. ALL CRITICS ADMIT THE SUPERIORITY OF THE A famous DECKAR BRUS PIANO. For sale only by STOLY & CAMP. 188 and 190 State-st.

DeWARE OF BOGUS DECKER PIANOS! BUY DONIYTHE GENTINE DECKER BROS., for sale only by STORY & CAMP. 188 and 190 State-st.

CALL ON STORY & CAMP. 188 AND 190 STATE-thry days.

Cett. for bargains in pianos and organs for the next thirty days.

Don't Fail to Examine the Large and Don't Fail took of Decker Bros. and Mathusbek Pianos at STORY & CAMP's, 188 and 199 State-st.

H UNDREDS OF MATHUSHERS SOLD 37 STORY & CAMP, sole arents, 188 and 190 State-st., Chicago. and 912 and 914 Olive-st., 88. Louis.

No Piano so Popular as the celebrated Mathusher, for sale only by STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

Pemember name and number of the Best to place in Chicago to buy a plano or organ. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

CPECIAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS OFFERED BY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS OFFERED BY
STORY & CAMP, on best makes new and second-hand, 188 and 190 State-st.

KIMBALL EMPLOTING THE BEST
mechanical talent in the country; everything that artistic skill, taste, and long experience can suggest is employed to make these popular instruments both musically and externally the best Piano for the money sold in the market. Careful attention is paid to the smallest details in their construction; the very best materials are used throughout. It is the aim of the manufacturer to make an instrument combining all the valuable improvements, styles of case, and finish of any of the leading planos, and to let their work be judged by its merits, ever 45,000 of these planos have been sold, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed in every case.

Corner State and Adams-st.

THOSE ELEGANT DECKER BROS. UPRIGHTS are attracting much attention at STORY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State-st.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSUL tation free, personally or by letter, on chroni-nale and female diseases. Cures warmined. Fines-illustrated book extant; 536 pages, beautifully bound prescriptions for all divises. Price, \$1, pesspaid. BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, &C. WANTED-WE HAVE NUMEROUS APPLICA-tions for cheap second-hand billiard and pool tables. Parties having such for sale address the J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO., 47 and 49 State-st. SEWING MACHINES.

A LL KINDS OF SECOND-HAND SEWING Machines, warranted, 55 to 510 each; new Singers Howe, Victor, and Weed, \$20 each, Domiestic specialty; sold on easy weekly and mortally payments at THOMPSUN'S, 207 South Halsted-et. AGENTS WANTED.

GENTS WANTED-TO SELL TEA, COFFEE, and baking-powder to families; goods guaranteed. fat free. People's Tea Co., Box 5001, St. Louis.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookketpers. Clerks. &c.
WANTED-AN KXPERIENCED GROUERY CLERK
at 590 West Indiana-st. No other need apply.

WANTED-ENTRY CLERK: MUST HAVE KNOWLedge of bookkeeping: one who has been in jewelery business and German preferred. Address, with
reference, W 24, Tribuse office. Trace WANTED-100 MARBLE CUTTERS. APPLY TO J. A. DAVIS, Custom-House, Memphis. Tenn.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS; WAGES,
\$1.25 and \$1.30 per day; 100 choppers; a winter's
work; 400 for the South at \$1 per day and board; cheap
tickets to all points South. CHRISTIAN & CU., 220
South Water-st. WANTED-LABORERS FOR BAILROAD, PINER-lea and stone-quarries; free fare and winter-work: \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day: 50 for city, 200 for levees South; cheep tickets to all points South. AN-GELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st. WANTED-200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR lows and lilinois, 25 saw-mill men, 50 quarry-men, I cook, I waiter, 25 choppers: free fare; 500 for the South. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellameous.

WANTED-MEN AND WOMEN FOR CITY AND country. We have a scheme which will pay 30 cents an hour on \$2 to \$25 capital. Call and see us. Merrill Manufacturing Company. 27 and 29 North Clark. WANTED-FIFTI EXPERIENCED COAL-mhers. Steady work all winter. Apply to MINES T. AMES CO. 137 LaSaile-st. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL TO do general housework, at 4801 Hyde Park av., third house south of Kenwood Station on Lake Shore. WANTED—AN ENDELSH, GERMAN, OR SWEDtable girl to do second work in a private family,
must be thoroughly competent and bring the best of
references. Apply at 1070 Michigan av.
WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO DG
general-bonsework at 479 West Monroe-st. References required.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-LADY CANVASSERS IN THIS CITY and in every town for an article which readily sells at almost every house; the business is light, please ant, and permanent, and pays from \$3 to \$10 per day. Address, with stamp, for particulars, E. F. THURSBY, 238 West Madison-st., Room 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Book keepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-IN A BANK OR WHOLESale house by a young man 19 years of age; is a good
penman; now situated in a country banking office. Can
give references. Address L 50, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help, can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwausce-av. Miscellaneous. Miscellameons.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YUNG LADT AS nursery governess or companion; wages no object. Best of references given. Address CA. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF THE Boston (Mass.) Normal Kindergarten, in family as Kindergarten governess; capable also of taking charge of household affairs if desired. Address Miss C. W. DAVIS, 4 Mt. Vernon place, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A RARE CHANCE-I HAVE FOR SALE IN A thriving town within 50 miles of Milwankee, and upon a through line of railroad, a mandon and five acres of fruit and flower gardens and lawn, together with capacious bare. It is an exceptional bargain, and one to be mot with but once in years. The situation is incomparable, being upon an emisence overlooking the entire town The residence. 2-story and basement, modious, having been obtack, and extremely commodious, having been obtack, and extremely considered the modern improvements and exquisite taste in assign, for the use of a large family. It is but five minutes walk to the depot, and surrounded by the fluest drives that can be found in the State of Wisconsin. It is especially fitted and i should prefer to have to used for some educational purpose, and to that end I will donate \$5,000 of its price if it be occupied for the purposes of a good boarding-school, medical college, or hospital, or other institution of learning or charity. The climate and surroundings are unexcentionable. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 8, 89 Randoloh-4t. Chicago.

A N OLD ESTABLISHED CHOCULATE AND CON-

A N ULD ESTABLISHED CHOCOLATE AND CONfectionery factory for sale, doing a large business
throughout the Eastern, Western, and Southern States;
large Christmas order on hand. Any one acquainted
with the business and having a capital of about \$60,000
will be well satisfied with the purchase. Owner retiring.
Full particulars given. Address J P, care M. Young,
25 Park Row, N. Y.

A FINE OPENING FOR A FIRST-CLASS RESA, faurant and bakery in Magnokera, Ia. For particulars apply to bartender at sherman House. Address J. C. HARRIS, Magnoketa, Ia.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN DAVENPORT, IA.—
Best location in city: modern fixtures; no dead
stock; will invoice \$4,500. Address K. S. BALLORD
& CO.

Room 7. 179 Madison etc.

FOR SALE-A GENERAL STOCK GOOD, OLD catabilished, and paying business in the livest town in Southwestern Kansas. Capital required, about \$4,000; cause for selling, poor health. For particulars address soon J. G. DUNSCOMB, Wichita, Kansas. FINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers rates. D. LAUNDER, Boome 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854. ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal. 15: Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal. 15: Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN OF FURniture, planos, etc., without removal. Room 11,
95 Dearborn-st.

ANY SUMS LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS,
machinery, etc., without removal, and other good
collaterals. W. H. KING, 89 East Madison-st., Room 6.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER— Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSM1D'S Loan and Bullton Office (icensed), 99 Saat Vadison at. Established 1893. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$1,000 AND UP.

Ward at 7 per cent on city real estate. BAHTON

DEWOLF. Room 7, 184 Dearborn-st.

A DEWOLF. Room 7, 184 Desrborn-st.

TO LOAN-\$1,500 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN ON improved property 's city.
Several pieces of secured paper for sale in amounts of 200 and, drawing 8 per cent on first liens.
Wanted-\$3,600 on improved property worth \$8,000.
West Side, three or are years.

Wanted-\$3,600 on improved property worth \$8,000.
West Side, three or are years.

WANTED-TO BORROW FOR FIVE YEARS, AT low interest, \$8,500 on first-class improved city property. Address W 9, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. 503 AND 505 WEST MADISON-ST. -BOARD bedroom: also east front.

NORTH CLARK-ST. FOURTH DOOR FROM THE pridge—Front rooms, with board, \$4 to \$5 per week; without board, \$1 to \$3.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK - WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT south-front rooms for gent and wife: also, a faw single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter. Wabab-av., corner of Cougress-st.
Windson House, its state-st., Right opposite Palmer House-Room and board, \$5 to \$7 per week; \$1.50 per day. DOARD-BY A YOUNG LADY APPLYING HER-barff to a teacher's course in music, with a pleasant family, to young pupils would give first-class loarne-tions, the art of fingering correctly, etc. T32, Trib-une office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS GIVEN UP BUSINESS
will sell his fine team of work horses for less than
half value; they are 6 and 7 years 6th, weign 2,600 lbs.,
are strope, chunkily built, good, kind workers, single
or double. Would sell separate or together, and give a
satisfactory trial. Also, a truck and harness. Can be
seen at any time at barn in rear of 306 Michigan-av. peen at any time at oars in rear of 300 Michagas as,

POR SALE-MY CARRIAGE TEAM, FAMILY
Carriage, and double haroes. The horses are a
and 7 years old, large, very stylish, gentle, car-broken,
and perfectly matched. The carriage is a 6-seated
rockgawy by Coan & Ten Brock, and nearly new,
Also, one fine thoroughbred saddle horse, gentle, has
all the favorite gains; has been ridden by a lady for
three years. Apply to JOHN COUPER, coachman, on
my premises at Evanston. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, has
LaSalle-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM, 18 MILEA from city, in first-class manner: terms low, Address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill. TOR EXCHANGE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, COR-ner Washington and Halated-sts.:

13 South May-st., an elegant frame building and deep lot, worth \$5,000; will exchange for cottage and lot. lot.
308 Throop-st., good brick dwelling, lot 35x123; will
suchange for business property on South Haisted-st. or
Blue Island-av.
13-acre farm at Downer Grove; will exchange for
bones and lot in Chicago.
180-acre farm in Iroquois County, Illinois, to exchange for Chicago property.
240 acres in Kankakee County, to exchange for Chicago property.

TO EXCHANGE-NICE, CLEAN STOCK OF GOODS.
Want good farm. Address Box 12, Milford, IR. LOST AND POUND. LOST-WEDNESDAY MORNING, A GOLD NECK-tonin. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to this office.

LOST-WEDNESDAY MORNING, A GOLD NECK-turn to this office.

LOST-WEDNESDAY MORNING, A GOLD NECK-turning him to see Randelph-st. will be liberally rewarded.

Warded.

OST-\$5 REWARD-ON SATURDAY EVENING.

an only breastpin with cameo and pearls. Leave at Tribune office. A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OPS A clothing at I. GELDER'S, 864 State-st. Orders by mail promptly stiended to. Established 1981.

A LL CASH FAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE-Call or address E. HERSCHEL, Set State-st.

STORAGE OUTSITE POWER TO CA. BOX SOOI, St. Louis.

CLAIR FOR YANTS.

CLAIR FOR YANTS.

CNSULT MRS. DR. FRANKS, FROM BOSTON, BOSTON, BOSTON HOLD FROM THE CONTROL OF FURNITURE MERCHANDISE. BOSTON HOLD FROM THE CONTROL OF FURNITURE. MERCHANDISE. DO STORAGE FOR FURNITURE MERCHANDISE. DO STORAGE dom of elections. "Let not any polling-place

be contaminated by the presence of a United States trooper," says the honest (?) Senator from Delaware. And Scustor Hampton de-

clares that "South Carolina will not under

any circumstances support a Northern Presidential candidate." Mr. Hampton and his

brother Democrats of South Carolina "are

Southern man, he has always been identified

with their section, and his sympathies have

been with them in all their troubles, both dur-

ing and since the late War." Mr. BAYARD, as

an honest man, as a very honest man, with

decided views on the subject of the neces-

sity of the maintenance of the absolute free-dom of elections, what do you think of the

ate election in Yazoo County, Mississippi?

THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATIVES.

When Wade Hampton simply declined to send any congratulations upon the occasion

of Gen. Grant's reception in Chicago, he

evidently failed to satisfy the prevailing Southern sentiment so well as Bos Tooms did in his "Doath to the Union" dispatch

This appears from the fact that Hampron

was publicly rebuked the other day for make

ing a Conservative speech at a public fair in Abbeville, S. C. HAMPTON's remarks in-

cluded advice to the people to treat the ne-groes better and to pay them higher wages.

This advice was openly resented; a large num-ber of the audience abandoned their places, and refused to hear his speech to the end;

there were lond murmurs of discontent, whi

broke out into open profanity at the close.

AIREN, the Congressman from that district,

was called to account for permitting Hamp

ron to make such a speech, and he promptly

disavowed any responsibility therefor, so de-sirous was he of saving himself from the

Bourbon wrath. The native whites

of South Carolina and the other ex-

treme Southern States cannot abide any

suggestion which considers the negro in any

other light than that of a serf, and they will

not tolerate even from the most influential

men among them any protest against the

political persecution and business discrimi

The treatment which WADE HAMPTON

ceived at the Abbeville Fair is important,

too, as indicating that he is losing the hold

he had upon the South Carolina Democrats,

and this fact is manifestly due to his com

paratively conservative course. He has con

nitted no public or private offense which

should cost him the respect and esteem of a people who fairly idolized him for a time;

he has been even less conservative than he

had promised to be; and yet a portion of

the people improve the occasion of his first

public appearance before them for a long

period to rebuke and insult him. This in

cident not merely denotes the inextinguish

able hatred which the Bourbons of

the South bear towards the blacks

and all men, whether native or

'carpet-baggers," who raise their voices i

behalf of the oppressed race, but it further

reveals the mistake that has been made by

the Conservative leaders in adopting a half-

hearted and inconsistent policy. Had HAMP-ron carried out in spirit the implied promises

of fair political dealing; had he used his influence as a leader and his power when

Governor to bring to justice every man

engaged in "nigger-hunting"; had he led the

be, in a manly, honest, and outspoken move

political rights for all men, he

would then have assured a majority.

ment for the suppression of fraud and

violence, and the full and equal enjoyment

have arrayed the hot-headed and irreconcil a-

ble in much greater hostility against him

than they now seem to cherish, but he might

have built up a formidable Conservative

party with which the negroes would have

acted and to which their protected votes

It may be that a few more experiences like

that which Hampron had at Abbeville will

teach him and others among the Southern

politicians who are conservatively inclined

that the only hope for crushing out Bourbon

aggressiveness lies in a bold defection from

the Democratic party and an identification

of interests between the negroes and such

portion of the white population as favor giv-

ing the negroes the political, civil, and busi-

ness rights to which they are entitled. Some

of the Conservatives of Georgia have already

taken important steps in this direction, and

there have been many evidences of late that

large numbers of the business and profes-

sional men in all the Southern States will eng

tain such a movement as an escape from

Bourbon dictation and lawless methods

which are retarding the revival of good times.

Yet it is almost hoping against hope to an

ticipate any such defection from the "Solid

South," and it will only come, if at all, as a

result of greater boldness and more sincerity

than have yet been evinced by any of the

There is one Democratic newspaper in Illinoi

that is not disposed to read the lessons of the late elections backwards. The Peorla National

Democrat, a recognized authority of long stand

ing in its party, says, in a recent article on the

Conservative leaders.

political situation:

nservatives, small as their number may

ation from which the blacks suffer.

unanimously for BAYARD, because, as

The Tribune.

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lances may be made either by draft, expres ce order, or in registered letter, at our TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. livered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per wee livered, Sunday included, 30 cents per wee THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, POSTAGE.

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TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office or the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements a NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Mc ADDEN, Manager.
PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand, ENRY F, GILLIG, Agent. WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, petween Dearborn and State. En agement of Max Maretzek's English Opera Company

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Richelieu." Ilaverly's Theatre.
rborn street, corner of Monroe.
Davenport. "Pique,"

Hambin's Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolph
Engagement of James A. Herne. "Hearts of Oak." Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety

Exposition Building.

ake Front foot of Adams street. Bicycle race, and vs. America. Day and evening.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1879.

Excellent prospects for the Northern Pe cific Railroad are reported by General-Man ager SARGENT, and it is promised that the entire road will be completed in 1883.

The San Luis Valley, in Colorado, is being rapidly populated by Mormons proselyted in thern States. They agree to obe; the laws of Colorado prohibiting polygamy, and get their lands direct from the State at low price.

Four-fifths of the Village of Farmingto Minn., was destroyed by fire Saturday night The bank, the elevator, the railway depot, two hotels, and a large number of business places and dwellings were burned, the los ggregating about \$150,000.

Among our dispatches this morning will be found the complete report of the Controller of the Currency for the last fiscal year, containing much valuable information more important portions of the annual report of the Secretary of War.

The British steemship Rethmore was com pelled to return to Baltimore, after being out five days, on account of bad weather and the destruction of cattle-pens on the main deck sontaining 296 cattle. Of these, ninety were swept overboard and killed, and the Captain of the ship lost his life by an accident which occurred during the storm.

The Irishmen of Chicago have begun move in the matter of extending sympathy and support to their harassed countryme at home. A preliminary meeting was held vesterday, and it was decided to hold at an early day a mass-meeting for the purpose of organizing the movement into a definit and practical shape.

Numerous meetings were held in Ireland and Eugland on Saturday and Sunday to protest against the arrest of KILLEN, DAVITT and Daly. In some instances the crowd were very large, and in others very but good order and moderation in the speeches seem to have been the invariable rule. The prisoners are to be ably defended by the best legal talent Ireland afrds, and an effort will be made to show the arrests to have been illegal and unwar-

effected a mammoth combination of interes on the joint-stock plan, and by managing the entire business as though it were a sing nstitution they expect to control absolutely the beer market of the city, to shut off cor petition from outside towns, to advance the price, and improve the quality. The com ined capital will be about \$8,000,000, and the monopoly attempted is gigantic in pro-portions, considering the quantity of beer ned in Cincinnati.

All the rogues who swindle the Govern shment. D. J. McCann, for several heavy contractor for furnishing and for warding Indian supplies, on Saturday re-ceived his sentence at Cheyenne, at the con-clusion of his trial in the United States Court, for fraudulently disposing of Govern ment property,—imprisonment of a year and a half in the Penitentiary, to pay a fine of \$1 000 and the costs of the suit, and replace the property stolen.

Two representatives of the farming interests in Scotland are now in Chicago, having returned from an extended tour of observation through Ontario and Manitoba having for its object the inspection of the resource and attractions of those regions from an ag ltural point of view. There is now unde adway among Scotch farmers a very gen ment looking to a bettering of their dition by emigration to the cheap and ductive lands of the Northwest, and about ty-five delegates representing as many ties are now in this country on a similar

It is believed by the Agricultural Depart

devoted to sorghum, this State could raise sugar equal to the entire importation into the United States of sugars from abroad, amounting annually to about \$109,000,000.

Some Grangers up in Wisconsin who were heavily fleeced by a gang of confidence and bunko men accompanying a circus made ap-plication to be reimbursed for their losses out of the money forfeited to the county through the failure of the swindlers to appear for trial. Of course the petition cannot be granted, and the only satisfaction remaining for the unfortunate sufferers is the consciousness that their bunko and three-card-mon experience has enriched the County Treasury to the amount of \$1,000.

The religious matters of interest chronicled in our columns this morning include a sermon by Prof. Swine on "The Moral Interregnum of Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH"; a sermon by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, of the First Congregational Church, upon the bane-ful effects of gambling upon the community; and accounts of the prompt paying of a deb by the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, of the welcome home of the Railroad Chapel Sunday-school Superintendent, and of the arrival in St. Louis of Messrs. Moony and SANKEY preparatory to entering upon the enormous work of evangelizing that city.

Particulars are at hand concerning the ombardment of the City of Pisague on the Peruvian coast, which occurred on the 2d inst. The Chilian war vessels to the number of sixteen bore down upon the city, and after a brief defense, in which the mortality on both sides was very heavy, the place capitulated, the Bolivian and Peruvian miliory forces retreating to a fortified position in and and out of reach of the heavy guns of the Chilian navy. The bombardment of Iquique by the combined fleet is next looked for, and it begins to look as though the cities of Peru were destined to have a tough time of it be-tween the earthquakes and the bombshells.

THE DEMOCRATS IN TROUBLE.

The Democratic politicians are beginning o assemble in Washington preparatory to the next session of Congress, and they are now engaged in discussing the policy of the future in the light of their recent reverses Speaker RANDALL is at his post, and forms the nucleus for this unhappy gathering. He is reported as advising that the controversies of the extra session be abandoned, which means that he recognizes the public verdict of disapproval of the reactionary attitude which his party now occupies. But it will not be so easy to smother the embers left by the extra session. The Democrats have now the same temptation to seek the repeal of the National Election laws which betrayed them into their folly of last spring and summer: their purpose from the beginning was to open the way for wholesale frauds at the Presidential election of next year, and, hopeless as a renewal of this effort certainly will he there is a large class of Democratic politicians who do not permit public condemnation, nor even the prospect of defeat, to deter them from indulging their preferences and prejudices. Speaker RANDALL will find it difficult to curb the temper of some of the

more pig-headed members of his party. Senator Earon, who is the head of the Democratic National Committee, is evidently whistling to keep his courage up, and pretends to think that the hope of Democratic success next year is as promising as ever. ing session, and then nominate a candidate who can carry New York, in order to assure Democratic victory. But he conceals the important fact that these two conditions of success are extremely difficult of accomplishment. To suppress the fire-exters on the one side and the soft-money lunatics on the other, who together form a very large part of the Democratic majority in Congress, will require more tact than any recent Dem leader has developed. And if this should be done, though most unlikely, can Senator Earon name the Democratic capdidate who will be able to carry New York in the face of the irreconcilable conflict between the TILDEN and anti-Tilden factions of the party, and in spite of the fact that all factions united could not elect the bulk of the State ticket this fall against notoriously weak candidates

on the Republican side? Both Senator Earon and Representati FERNANDO WOOD are in favor of bringing the tariff question to the front and urging a modified bill. This will be found to be very weak expedient so far as diverting public attention from the polifical struggles of the day is concerned. In the first place, the tariff question is very abstruce and cannot be used to arouse any great popular feeling in the absence of actual oppression; in the next place, the Democrats cannot agree among themselves what to do with it. There is no probability that Mr. Wood will be any more successful at this next session in ecuring the attention of the public or the co-operation of his party in Congress for his tariff measure than he was in the last Congress, when he and his Tariff bill were constantly snubbed. It is very clear that the wisest policy the Democrats can adopt for the approaching session is to proceed intelligently and industriously with the ap-propriations, eschew the discussion of parisan affairs, let the currency question severely alone, and pass only such measures as the public welfare urgently demands, such as a National law regulating the general management and checking the extortion of inter-State railways. But it is equally clear that the Democrats are not in the habit of following the wisest course, and it will be very strange if they shall prove intrue to their habits and traditions during this com-

ing winter.

The last Legislature amended the General Municipal law of the State by limiting the rate of taxation by City Governments to 2 pe cent on the equalized valuation of the taxa-ble property of the citys This rate was wever, to be exclusive of that necessary to produce the revenue needed to pay the interest on the city debte. The equalized val-uation of taxable property, in this city and ounty is this year much lower than heretofore, and there has been an apprehension that there would be a large failure in the apprehension, however, no longer exists, and tever danger may have been supposed to exist in the exercise of an enforced economy seems to be transferred to the directly oppo-

City-Counsel Adams has certified to the City-Counsel Adams has certified to the City Controller an official opinion that the power of the City Council to levy taxes for school purposes is not included within this 2 per cent. limitation. Another act of the Legislature regulates the levy for school purposes, and places that levy outside of the general levies for city approach.

Courts, the tax for school purposes is in the nature of a constitutional tax, and wholly distinct from the ordinary subjects of municipal control. In acting on tax levies for school purposes, the City Government is nerely acting as an agent for the schools in earrying out the provision of the Constitu-

ion in regard thereto.

Under this amended School law the tax for school purposes is limited to 2 per cent, and for school buildings to 3 per cent, and all this in addition to the tax levied for the purposes of the City Government. Under ese circumstances we have the following condition of affairs, actual and possible:

Balance for general purposes. \$2, 375, 000 The equalized valuation of taxable properin Chicago for 1879 is is round numbers 20,000,000, which, at 2 per cent, will proluce \$2,400,000. Assuming that the Council will appropriate the same (and no more) for interest and for school purposes as was

appropriated last year, we have the follow-

ing as the result of the recent legal limits

on on the rate of tax levy: For school purposes..... 726,00 wo per cent for general purposes 2, 400, 000

Increase over last year \$ 25,000 On the whole range of salaries, and all ther objects of expenditure, the power of the City Council to appropriate as much money as was appropriated last year is not only not limited, but is increased to a small extent. The advocates of useless offices and of supernumerary officers will find no limit in the law to levy taxes for the support of their friends. The possibilities, however, extend much beyond even these figures. The Council have, under the law and the value tion as they now stand, the power, limited only by their discretion, to make the follow-

Within these specific sums and this grand ggregate, the power of the City Council to propriate, and to levy taxes, rests excluively in their own discretion. The danger percenter is that extravagance and reckless wastefulness will find expression in the matter of appropriations for school and schoolouilding purposes. The fear that under the money to expend in jobs and would be reduced to close economy, it will be seen, was

* YAZOO TO THE FRONT.

On the evening of last election-day the politicians of Washington assembled at

a false alarm.

rominent public places to hear reports Long before any news had been received from the nearest counties of the Northern States," says a dispatch, "a telegram came from Mississippi stating that Yazoo County had gone Demosratic." The sequel shows that the election dispute in Yazon County was so exceeding small that very little time was required to canvass the ballots. A private letter published a few days since discloses the methods by which the Democracy carried Yazoo County. At Yazoo City a party of Democrats, headed by JIM BARKS-DALE (candidate for a local office, murderer of Dixon, and nephew of his uncle who is a candidate for the United States Senate posted themselves at the gate and inspected the ballots of the voters in line. When a negro approached they compelled him to show his ticket, and if it was not a regular Demo cratic ticket the holder of it was promptly 'knocked down." This course was pursue till about 11 o'clock, but as it was a tedious operation, requiring the knocking down of good many "niggers," the program was changed. One JAKE HOLDEN gave the signal, and the BARESDALE party "drew their pistole and commenced firing in the air." Firing in the air, with the bulldozer, is the preliminary step to firing into the crowd. The negroes of Yazoo City, having had large exerience in this branch of Democratic prac ical politics, took the hint and "ran of The average negro loves to exercise the right of suffrage, and he will take the chance of being knocked down once or twice for the privilege of voting, or trying to vote; but when it comes to being shot at like a dog he excuses himself,—shows his beels. The game of firing in the air was played with complete success at Benton and Dover. Large numbers of negroes assem bled at both these voting-places prepared to vote the Independent ticket. Firing in the air dispersed them, and according to the private letter to which we have referred ther were not 500 negro votes cast in the entire County of Yazoo. In order to give a little variety to the entertainment, a different course was pursued at Silver Creek. Ther everything was solidly Independent"; ac ordingly the Democratic authorities refused furnish the district with either registration book or ballot-box. The vote of that district roas thrown out entirely, for irregularity,an irregularity rendered compulsory upo In a word, the Democratic county
officers said to the people of Silver

political situation:

The tremendous majorities in Congress in 1874 and 1875 made Southern men bold, and their violent speeches and rash threats have aroused the people. The Northern Democrats cannot maintain their position in the face of Southern indiscretion, in the face of Southern indiscretion, in the face of Barkspar, and so so so southern indiscretion, in the face of Southern indiscretion, in the face of Barkspar, and so so so so so so the southern and see and the Christian fold, and the Democratic strength is shut up to the meagre numbers that it was able to muster in the midst of the excitement, prejudice, and the hate that prevailed during the War. There may be statesmanship and wisdom in the idiotic policy, but we fail to see it.

The Mational Democrat seems to seems the pose to vote against the Democratic party. Very well; we will teach you a lesson in practical politics. You shall not be de-prived of the right to vote, but we will so The National Democrat seems to sense the arrange an election for you that your vote real difficulty that its party is laboring under a shall not be counted. We will in advance the present time. But it omits an importan organize a farce for your especial benefit factor in the case. To the BARKSDALE shot Vote as often as you please; poll 100 or 10,-000 votes; it is all the same to us; we'll gun and the CHISOLM murder it must add th endlary and disturbing speeches of such throw them all out."

One especially beautiful feature of the Southern leaders as BLACKBURN, YOUNG, TUCKER, and GOODE of the House, and BEN HILL, GORDON, and others in the Senate. Next Yazoo election was the admirable man ner in week Congress will begin its long session which bulldozing was organized. It was not and the country expects that the Demo-Co left to the haphazard control of mobs Sheriff TAYLOR appointed seventy Deputies to "keep peace and order at the polls"! And federates will commence at once to manufacture ammunition for the Republicans to use against them in the next Presidential campaign they kept " peace and order." " All of them participated in the shooting." "TAYLOR. in order to inspire his Deputies, himself "fired four shots." It is easy to imagin the hilarity of the occasion. It was perfect ly innocent amusement,-" firing in the air." What fon it must have been to see

and had he been alive to lead the negroes to

States to the effect that the timely assasins tion of Dixox saved the lives of soo negroes. Mr. Barann is very decided

Creek: "We know that you pro-

The experiment made with the telephone Columbus, O., last Sunday week gives one a ner conception of the almost limitless possibilities of that wonderful instrument. A wire had been put up on Saturday, connecting with a BLAKE transmitter, so adjusted to the rostrum as to catch the sound of the minister's voice and con the negroesscampering away! We shall not be surprised to hear that LAMAR and SINGLE vey it over the wire. There were select audi-ences gathered about the city at a dozen various Ton have congratulated the Democrats of points who heard distinctly all that was go Yazoo County on the peaceful character of on inside of the church. The reading of the their election. Yazoo County is solid, and there has been nothing but firing in the air! hymns, the singing of the choir, the noise of the congregation when it arose or was reseated, and the discourse of the minister, were all distinctly audible. The outsiders heard the notice of a Nobody has been burt! How different it might have been had Dixon remained in the land of the living. He was a reckless fellow, collection being given out, and would have beard the click of the silver dollar falling on the plates, if that coin of the daddies had been used instead of dimes and greenbacks. This the polls something more than firing in the air would doubtless have become necessary. We expect to read a homily in the Okolons innovation may alarm some good people, and the superattious may imagine that the tele-phone is another invention of the Evil One to keep lasy people from going to church on Sun-day, to the detriment of religion, the perfl of immortal souls, and the mortification of minis-ters. But it, like all other labor-saving nomical and beneficent standpoint. Imagine the intense satisfaction it would be to sick persons, invalids, and old people who are de-barred the privilege of going to church on Sun-day by reason of their bodily infirmities, being enabled to hear all that transpired by the use of one of those novel instruments connecting their dwellings with the pulpi: of their favorit pasor. Fancy the rare satisfaction that might have been derived by thomsands of citizens of Chicago who were excluded from the Palmer House banquet at the recent GRANT reception n account of lack of room, if they could have on account of lack of room, it they could nave quietly listened to all the proceedings in the security of a private drawing-room, even to the brilliant and finished orations of Col. Villas, Gov. Woodpord, and Bob Incerscill They may not have been able to feast upon the deli-cate viands scread before the guests, or quaff the sparkling champagne, or unite in the "laughter and applause" that followed a brilliant sally of ratorical wit; but they could have enjoyed and heartily appreciated the purely intellectual por-tion of the entertainment. The possibilities of inventive genius are incredible.

Speaking of the heavy embezzlement MITCHELL's bank in Milwankee, the Sun Telegraph felicitates the public that "this c al conspiracy and fraud, extending through ecade, and preving upon the vital source the bank's wealth and prosperity, has not im-peded the steady progress of Mr. MITCHELL'S areer, or been even a weight and hindrance on his magnificent success." When a man becomes so rich that the loss of \$100,000 makes no sort of difference with his financial transactions and asts no shadow upon his credit, he must be vell heeled. But what sort of supervision was exercised over the employes of the bank by its officers, especially by its Cashier and Assistant Cashier, if such peculations could go on for ten ears and nobody know it?

It is well enough sometimes to see ourselve as others see us. The Wisconsin people are agitating the question of biennial sessions of the Legislature, and the Milwankee Sunday Telegraph puts in this sharp argument again

the proposition:

Illinois has biennial sessions, one of which commenced last January and held till June. The expense was enormous, being at least five times that of a session under the annual system. The Legislature became hopelesly demoralized, and its daily meetings were scenes of scandalous riot and uproar. Corrupt lobs flourished, and were innumerable, and a burden for the taxoayers was created at which they have openly revoited.

Congressman DE LA MATTE proposes to etick to the Greenback foolishness as long as the Pennsylvania Democrats continue to vote for the average Hoosier that the Resumption act ought to be repealed and the National banks abolished. Won't Mr. Ton Ewing speak to DE La Matth, and tell him that the surplus evenues of the Government are \$10,000,000 nonth, that there is plenty of gold and silver, that business is booming, and that he had bet-

Mr. BAYARD ought to be popular in the South ecause he is a doughface. Last winter, when

GRANT and received in return \$1 000 000 from the pockets of the visitors. Besides the honor of it, in the unprejudiced opinion of outsider the reception was a good thing financially.

BLAINE's popularity seems to be on the crease in New York, and it is said that his riends are organizing to give him the gation in the next National Convention. is claimed that he is really much stronger all ver the North than he was in 1876. The Norfolk (Va.) Gazette is in favor of the

omination of HANCOCK and WADE HAMPTON as the Democratic ticket for next year. It is of the opinion that such a combination would be popular in both sections of the Union. All right; try it on. A candid Milwaukee newspaper confesses that

"Milwaukee people have to take Chicago papers to learn the news." True enough; but for that matter, " so do their sisters, and their cousins, and their aunts " all over the great Northwes Those who have made a critical examination of the returns of the late election in New York

scratched Cornell at 25,000. Senators HOAR and DAWES, of Massachu setts, have been interviewed about MATT CAR PENTER's resuscitated sensation, and they both think there is "nothing in it."

Mr. P. T. BARNOM is after BRAMAN, of Michi-He is the first man to decline an appoint ment to the United States Senate.

China produces a larger cotton crop than United States. This year it is a failure. They have the Bossz bank embezzler in Mil-

PERSONALS.

The lates; report is that the Prince Louise went to England to escape the Justice Field looks like Tennyson; but we

are proud, as an American, to say that Mr. Field never writes poetry. At a recent sale of the furniture of Chesa. peake Hall, Baltimore, a picture of Tilden brough; 50 cents. The frame was worth \$2. If Mayor Harrison enforces his order clo ing saloons at midnight, the Democratic party in

ago will enjoy more sleep this winter than has known for years.

Of the 200 inmates of the Rhode Island State Almshouse, only air are Americans. Slowle but surely the foreigners are adapting themselves

o American institutions. Ex-Minister Schenck is said to have made a great deal of money recently, but the New York gossips have not been able to decide which million aire had a full hand beaten. The name of Bartley Campbell's play

'The Galley Slave," is to be changed to "Th Wedding Bells." To a single man this doesn's seem to be much of a change.

On the 3d of December the publishers of the Atlantic Monthly will give a reception and breakfast to Oliver Wendell Hoimes at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, it being the seventieth an-

niversary of his birthday. One of Chicago's ex-prominent society belies, who married an alleged German nobleman last year, writes to her father from New York that business with the Count is fair, although the close

A blonde but evidently good young ma dropped in Saturday and requested the publication of the following, which was addressed to one of the most prominent members of the Anti-Bangand Bangles Society. After promising to comply

inter about the deleterious effects of ron sesliskin, we read his effort:

Shall I see my little Mabel
When the sun sinks in the West?
Will she lay her anourn tresses
Just above my sesliskin vest? Keep the arm-chair for us, Mabel We can sit, and purr, and rock; And be sura, my darling angel, To set back the old man's clock.

RELIGIOUS.

Prof. Swing's Views on a Recent Paper by Goldwin Smith.

The Evils of Gambling Set Forth by the Bev. E. P. Goodwin.

Debt Lifted from the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church-The Railroad Chapel, Etc.

PROF. SWING. THE MORAL INTERREGNEM OF GOLDWIN SMITH.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning at

the Central Church, taking as his text:

Watchman, what of the night? What of the night?—Isdiak, zzi., 11.

It is one of the most difficult of all things to compare justly the past and present, and learn whether our world is growing better or growing whether our world is growing better or growing worse. You have no doubt observed in the published sermons and magazine articles of the current times that both conclusions are reached by men of equal intelligence and impartiality. One of the popular historical students and even lecturers in history, Goldwin Smith, has quite recently published an essay to show that the world is probably on the era of an interreguna of morals,—a period when the King of Kings will be lying dead, and without a vidible accessor. be lying dead, and without a visible successor.
And sermons are appearing from week to week
full of similar alarm about the immediate
future. It will no longer be sufficient for us to say that those who despair of the Church and of appointed persons, able to see only things set in deep shadow. Goldwin Smith and many who are now entertaining views similar to his own are men more partial to day than to night, more willing to see the world full of laughter than full of lamentings. It is at last necessary for us to confess that men of the most ardent and hopeful temperament may well be time, and should many of them declare that the world is growing worse they may well be fully pardoned for holding and promulging such an opinion. The situation is at least so grave that the Christian Church and all moral teachers will not be injured much by being thoroughly frightened. For my own part, I must couless that my judgment still inclines to the opinion that the morals of the world are advancing, not rapidly, as all wish, but yet not ly along. Neither thus favorable view nor its opposit can be fully proven, and, therefore, my oploious shall not be promulated with any posi-tiveness, but with a full feeling that they may possibly be the blundering judgment of just one more of the blundering multitude. The diffi-culty of reaching the real truth surrounds us all What may justly make one besitate to ascume

either view of the world's condition is the gim-

culty of learning all the facts. Much as we may

study the history of by-gone times, no past time will ever lie in our mind as fully as the present

because he is a doughface. Last winter, when it was proposed to incorporate certain political provisions in the Civil and Legislative Appropriation bills, Mr. Bayard denounced it as revolutionary and unstatesmanlike; but the Confederate Brigadiers whipped him is, and he finally defended the whole scheme on the floor of the Senate, and "went the whole hog" with the rest. Like Martin Van Burrn, Bayard would be "a Northern man with Southern principles."

Col. E. W. Keyrs, of Wisconsin, who has been ten years Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of that State, is urged by some of the Wisconsin press as a suitable person to take the Chairmanship of the National Committee, made vacant aby the death of the late Senator Chander.

An alleged newspaper asserts that Chicago people spent \$100,000 in entertaining Gen. Grann, and received in return \$1,000,000 from sound can be heard further than a harsh cry, and that men shouting to be heard at a great distance must find a musical word and tone, so it is a law of history and memory that the pleasing things of an age will sound down the vale of human memory further than the records of common vice can be carried. It will thus come to pass that we shall always study the sins of yesterday upon a most imperfect page. In the English criminal reports, so far as they have met the public eye, there are crimes which certainly our country, so full of crime, cannot surpass in the matter of strocty, and should our age surpass them in quantity that mignt result from the fact that the quantity of actors on the great human stage is greater,—our population having passed from 3,000,000 to 45,000,000 in the last bundred years. On some accounts it would seem desirable that the reports of English, and French, and American criminal courts should be spread before all those preachers and morallists who are wondering whether the Christian Church is advancing or falling back in influence, for it is probable that could all the truth be known as to the virtue and vice of all, or any of the former generations, we should feel an encouragement, a lightness of heart to which we are in these days quite unaccustomed. I should dove to see a Sunday in London in the year 1800, and should love to see a Sunday in New York and Philadelphia in 1779, just as clearly as we see one in this city in this hundredth year afterward. Placing these two days side by side we should at least feel that the facts were at hand. But that Sunday of the past is absent to-day. It will not give in its testimony, and without the presence of witnesses so vital the case comes badly into our court. So far as the moral landscape of the former century can be recalled, very few of the public men in the old Cougress of in the old battle fields are seen in any garb of piety. I do not recall any soldier of the Revolution who bore the reputation for piety which now follows the Stonewall Jacks in his knapsack; if the solders of 1776 did as much we should all be glad of it; but history does not record much about the piety of those old leaders or old troops. When we remember how hear our fathers stood in time to the atheism of France, and how near also in sympathy with the French people, we may well suspect that the religious silence of our Revolutionare sires is not wholly caused by omissions in the record. It is to be explained best by affirming that the last hundred years, have added to the American aggregate of piety.

Goldwin Smith's words of alarm spring chiefly from the two assumptions that the old nations have all derived their morals from religion, and that the modern States are to draw their morals from doctrines of evolution, and that tevolution cannot support a meral world, because its law is only the law of force and not of a tender and divine justice. He declares the doctrine of evolution to be that the most force shall determine the question of dominion, and that in that day of triumph the Sermen on the Mount will disappear. He suggests that unbelief in revealed Christianity is rapidly spreading, taking away from society its religious basis of morals, and leaving it to what morality the philosophy of evolution can supply. Such, in brief, are the notes of alarm saunded by this well-known publicies; notes which seem to me to sound more alarm than the facts in the case will warrant.

to sound more alarm than the facts in the case will warrant.

I am not an evolutionist. It seems perfectly evident that a personal Mind set going many of the genera of the earth or of the universe, and rave them laws in obedience of which the genera should pass into variety. He created, for instance, man, and placed him under laws that would permit the first class to subdivide into many such classes as Negro, Indian, and Aryan. One may not be able to find the first form nor be able by any scope of magination to picture the final variety, but such inability does not affect the general doctrine that the world is that of a personal God. It is my impression that almost all of those who are called evolutionists are such only as just indicated, and are not atheists,—the advocates of a universe

nent religious teachers, have declared that the development doctrine is not irreligious, and a survey of the men who hold it vindicates their judgment, and hence, if, as Prof. Smith affirm the weifare of mankind depends upon areligious sentiment, he will need to Jook elsewhere than to evolution for a destruction of this senti-

sentiment.

Again, it seems to me that this author of the essay of alarm has done injustice to the abstract doctrine of evolution. He declares it to be a doctrine of physical force and that it cannot care anything for the poor and needy, as religion cares for them; that under that dreadful cread "the survival of the fittest," the lower classes can enjoy no mercy and no hope. Such is not the theory of the evolutionist. We are willing to be alarmed and feel that the Church and all moralists should be on the alert against all who are even suspected of being enemies, but we must not be so frightened as to have no with left, and, like the old Knight, make a grant out of a wind-mill and transform a dustant dock of sheep into an invading army. In that philosophy so feared, the poor and humble are not taken away from the tender care of the Sermon upon the Mount, but, on the opposit, they are evolved notil by their industry and labora they often disalises the once crowned and mighty. In the brate world, the victory may belong to the animal of sharpest fang and swiftest foot or wing, but in the actional world the form of victory changes and an olde aristocracy is always being pushed aside by the common people, whose industry and indicators them into grants. In the human world it is not a contest of wings and feet and fangs, not a battle of flesh and cloud, but a conflict of intellect, and in this long on gargement those who are faithful over a few things become rulers over many things. If are lution in man's world destroyed the favn and the deer, and exalted the tiger and the lion. Goldwin Smith's fear would be well grounded; but in a region of life where it makes a now-boy to be a poet, a train-boy to be an investor, a reli-splitter to be a stateman its effect cannot be looked upon as full of any immediate danner. A surival of the fittest may not be a new the content of the fittest may not be a content of the content boy to be a poet, a train-boy to be an investor, a rai-splitter to be a stateman, its effect cannot be looked upon as full of any immediate dancer. A surival of the fittest may got be a very bad doctrine in a world when the industrious poor are always liable to become the most fit. Thus in two particulars Mr. smith has done injustice to the modern doctrinea: First, in assuming that it is substite; and, second, in assuming that it is substite; and, second, in assuming that its effect will be to trample the poor into the dust, as beings unit in the great struggle of life.

The distinguished writer makes a third mitake when he attempts to find actual feets to show that this law of force is rapidly coming along, and that the tigers and lighas are killing the deer and the peaceful flocks, and that the eagles are exterminating the doves and the songcagles are exterminating the doves and the so birds. Having declared that evolution we inevitably do this, he should be certainly to find some examples. He passes out of the into the world of fact. He finds Napeleon incytiably do this, he should be certainly able to find some examples. He passes out of theory into the world of fact. He finds Napoleon destroying some villages to make an example, but what most confirms the idea that our age is passing from morals to force is the attack of British forces upon the harmless Zulus. Let us quote Goldwin Smith's own words. Showing the awful crueity of that war, he calls our attention to a picture in an English flustrated journal: "In one compartment a tall Zulu in chains is being ignominatously led captive by a diminutive British drummer-boy. In another compartment of 'Jack's Captive' is a Zulu prisoner with a halter, the end of which is held by a joily tar, round his neck crouching in an agoty of fear beneath a gallows on which he is evidently about to be hanged, while a bysander, apparently an other, with a pipe in his mouth and a jaunty sir, stares at the dwomed wretch with an air of mockery. Still less doubt emthere be about the animus of a third sketch entitled 'Something to Hold By,' in which two more joily tars are holding down by the feet and cars a Zulu, whom they have caught hiding in the reeds, while an officer in the attitude of a man searching for game is coming up with a drawn sword." These little panel pictures our profound essayist describes at more patient length, and then adds the following moral reflection: That pictures in which such inferior races are made game of would not have been looked upon as amusing flity years aco, and "their appearance now denotes a change in the mind of the nation."

It by such reasoning, and if from such a strange brain as that of Goldwin Smith only, we are to learn the approach of a moral interreguum, we need not suffer any starm. When an intellect has not serceptive power enough to see the import of such carfoons, it might possibly have too little sensibility to read aright the atheistic and deistic picturings which each age is always making of tiself. We will all agree with the compare is a racily the reverse of that reginted the

out to us by the sofema casulat, for the sport is not made of the Zulus but of the officers and troops. If evolution has done anything, it has made the English public ridicule military exploits which fifty years ago would have been thought quite full of glory. In the panel, where two soldiers are holding down a Zulu, white an officer is rushing no, we are not shown how cheap is the life of one of Nature's poor, but we are delicately reminded that a British officer is not afaid of a Zulu if the Zulu is well held down by several good strong soldiers! In the case of the Prince Imperial the Zulu is well held down by several good strong soldiers! In the case of the Prince Imperial the Zulu is were not well held, and the English troopers were placed at a great disadvantage! In these pictures we must read exactly the opposit of that lesson read to us by the author of the comments. Our lesson is this: that what was thought valor once is now beginning to be looked upon as cruelty, and that our acholars, and thinkers, and editors, and humorists are calling that murder which was once called war. A change in the public mind has indeed come, in such a shane that what would have brought a military reception a hundred years ago to English troops brings now only the bitting fidicule of pen and pencil. When Moses smote the heathen hip and thigh, not suffering sven a woman or a child to live, no cartoons followed, the people all thinking such extermination a most brave and noble thing; and when the Romans waged their cruel wars the sneers of satirists were not bitter nor funny; and when Napoleon led in a dreadful slaughter all admired or feared. In those days there was no evolution theory of force to bint the public soul. But now the theory of the survival of the fittest has come to trampia down the inferior races, and lo! along with that theory there springs up an endless quantity of pictures, full of pity for the poor, and full of ridicule for the English army!

One of two things is evident: either the evolution theory is not declares that the richest must inherit the earth and the poorest must get out of the way, is a strange proof of impending ruin in a century which surpasses all others in its care for all forms of suffering humanity; a century in which more humble people have homes than had shelter ever before; a century which surpasses all before it in the wide distribution of clothing, and food, and wages, and education; a century in which the Turks have been composited to contess the rights of Christians, and England the rights of Irishmen, and the French throse of Frenchmen, and America the rights of her slaves.

Freechmen, and America the rights of slaves.

Let us assume, as it seems we justly may, that Goldwin Smith has entirely failed to show that the world has such a growing crueity as bespeaks the death of religion. Let us assume that to find facts he had to resort to a jungle in Africa, and then misunderstood the scenes in the jungle; and let us pass to the more direct part of his argument of alarm. Here we shall find his prophecy hastily constructed. He finds supernaturalism passing away, and infers what will be the result. He judges hastily. When he affirms that the decline in the belief in the intractes of the Bible is overthrowing religion, he seems to forget that there are several religious. miracles of the Bible is overthrowing reliable seems to forget that there are several rious sects which have for hundreds of years tous sects which have for hundreds of years tous like the nerratives of the Bible, and is sects which have given their faith to letter of the Holy Book. The Units sect, many Episcopalina leaders, and a brof the Quaker school, have long been ratic istic in religion, and if they have found and morality in their paths then a chaos cal be predicted upon any prospect that will now called orthodoxy is about to pass over similar rationalism. If the New England with its rationalized faith has for a buy years produced not only honest men but

In the essay on the outhor explains away our faith into Spirit tions are too sweens shapes of religious and astrology, and great blunders incide they have proven Roman religion has for a thousand years, a ing them, not to die, and astrology barmed old Persians that 600 so far sympatoized was He golded them by a syoung Savior was born the stars may not he that old religion of to have sunk tho rather to have beiped sorrows of hundreds some of them read bem and come to it w It is time to clear which should be affe which should be she
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Saint Louis. It can be all these descriptions to result of such an exponent and a such an exponent and the such and to the Agnostics physical science, we therefore the succeeding to the succeeding While this ignorance as to its results, it does the increase. It seems

the increase. It seems heart would rather hole seen, than accept of a

our generation, which physicists, has given Spiritualists who have

Spiritualists who have themselves a new de claimed that there is in bers of this host. No vocates of the magic coerhaps; but, scattchurches of all na receive vietta from stand upon the land. Of this theory whatever croof may h

Whatever proof may has ever come to me, comes back from those

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GA THE REV of the First Coper West Washington sermon yesterday "Then the soldier lesus, took His gar to every soldier a r

us not rend it, but be; that the Script saith, They purted for my vesture the therefore the soid 23-24. 23-24.

It was a very stra which was described which he had just re wide of the City crosses, upon which for the possession of their victims, four ing dice. These m proprieties of the a respect for it an

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what Moses thought He was; He is not what Calvin pictured Him; He is not what Wesley imagined Him; sot what was seen by Seneca or Saint Louis. It has been necessary at last nor all these descriptions to be withdrawn, and as a result of such an exposure of old descriptions. many are beginning to say, What, then, is God? and to the Agnosticism which is induced by physical science, we have added, that which comes from words spoken in one age to be recalled in the succeeding generation.

While this ignorance of God is worthy of fear set oits results, it does not seem to me to be on the increase. It seems to me that the public heart would rather hold to a God imperfectly seen, than accept of a career that came only from chemistry. Self-interest will help the higher dogma. The antecedent probability is in favor of man's accepting the doctrine which shall promise him the greatest life and the longest one. If this theory is not true, and if the materialists are gaining an alarming ascendency in our day, it is to be accounted for that our generation, which has produced the great physicists, has given our times a million of Spiritualists who have made Heaven assume to themselves a new degree of reslity. It is falmed that there is in our land 1,000,000 members of this host. Not many of them are advocates of the magic cabinets and magic raps, perhaps; but, scattered all through the thurches of all names and creeds, they poccive visits from their dead, and stand upon the border of a better land. Of this theory I believe not one word. Whatever proof may have come to others, none has ever come to me, that any message ever comes back from those whose lips have become goe white in death. But in the existence of a million who feel that the souls of the dead are rapidly coming rapidly coming lions are killing is, and that the ves and the song-evolution would be certainly able sees out of theory

has ever come to me, that any message ever comes back from those whose lips have become once white in death. But in the existence of a million who feel that the souls of the dead are near them, we must find evidence that the idea of an immortal life has not been overthrown among the masses which are formulating the ideas of the next generation.

In the essay on the Moral Interregnum, the author explains away the logical import of Spiritualism by saying that dying religious always develop a snam faith in their last hours. He says Romanism degenerates into superstition, the old Persian religion into astrology, our faith into Spiritualism. But these assertions are too sweeping.—for while these three shapes of religious thought, Roman wonder, and astrology, and Spiritualism, may be great blunders incidental to a religiou. This Spiritualism which we now see must have been present in the Jewish religion when the soul of Samuel was called up from the deep grave; the Roman religion has cherished its false miracles for a thousand years, and to-day is gradually leaving them, not to die, but to rise to a higner life, and astrology harmed so little the religion of the old Persians that 600 years after Zoroaster had died, the astrologers had virtue and plety enough to long to find the child Jesus, and the Kmg of Kmgs, firstead of fearing their astrology, so far sympatoized with their devout hearts that He guided them by a star to the place where the young Savior was born. That whole study of the stars may not have been a good elemen in that old religion of the Magi, but it seems not to have sunk those priests into Atheism, but that old religion of the Magi, but it seems not to have sunk those priests into Atneism, but rather to have helped them across the political sorrows of hundreds of years, and to have kept some of them ready to see the star of Bethlehem and come to it with arms full of gold, frank-increase, and nowich

incense, and myrrb.

It is time to close this review of a paper which should be effectual only so far as true. This is evident that the Christian Church is not making an effort combined enough and great enough to meet the need of our generation. We should all believe enough in the religious world of the day to wrige to my teat in edit the peril of the day to arise to a new zea; in all the forms of good work. We should attempt to realize what thousands, almost millions, there tre who are not attending any religious service, who have no house of worship, no guide to lead them onward in a higher life; what millthe have no house of worship, no guide to lead them onward in a higher lite; what millans of children there are who hever pass into the valuable association of the Sunday-school; with what refuctance Christian men and women, roung and old, offer themselves as teachers in these schools for the poor; we should all note what run its slowly coming upon our Sunday is a day of morality and rest; what used there is of all those forms of human intercession and benevolence, which might save our youth, male and female, from lives of dishonor. It may, indeed, he that an eclipse of faith is coming, that the first shadow of it is now failing upon our carrib, but, if so, one of the bitterest memories of each of us will be that we did not contend against it with a hervism of which our religion was worthy; that we suffered the soldiers of every science and philosopay to be more powerful and daring than we, the followers of the flag of Jesus Christ. It is, indeed, true that the future of Christianity is hidden from our sight, and we cannot penetrate the cioud and see a great or sudden triumph; but those watchmen lo whom the prophets allude did not call to each other, what of the night? It is the long, dark night that creates the watchman's sacred trust. The soldier of the Cross must stand at his post the more faithfully, because the land of religion is exposed to danger; because its tun is far away, and its cities and homes are lying wrapped in a deep shadow. lying wrapped in a deep shadow.

of the First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets, preached a sermon yesterday evening on Gambling, having for his text the following:
"Then the soldiers, when they had crucified

Jesus, took His garments and made four parts, to every soldier a part; and also His coat; now the coat was without seam, woven from the top

"They said therefore among themselves, Let us not rend it, but cast lots for it whose it shall be; that the Scripture might be fulfilled, which saith. They parted my raiment among them, and for my vesture they did cast lots. These things therefore the soldiers did."—St. John, ziz., 23.94

therefore the soldiers did."—St. John, ziz., 23-24.

It was a very strange scene, the preacher said which was described in the verses of the Gospel which be had just read. High upon a hill outside of the City of Jerusalem stood three treases, upon which were three dying men, and for the possession of one clothes of one of these, their victims, four Roman soldiers were throwing dice. These men were so deadened to the proprieties of the solemn occasion, so devoid of respect for it and for the mselves, that they could not wait until the death of our Savior would provide a decenter time for them to settle the question of the ownership of His clothes. There were several reasons why this was so. In There were several reasons why this was so. In the first place, these men were rough soldiers, accustomed to scenes of the kind in which they were playing so graceless a part; in the sext blace, they believed Jesus Unrist to have been disloyal to their master, Casar; but the mast place were playing to their master, Casar; but the master play in the face that they have been disloyal to their master. Cassar, out the most potent reason lay in the fact that they were camblers, and it was no doubt mainly due to the debasing spirit for gaming which led them to mock the dying hours of Christ in this

The preacher had chosen his text and he in-tended to use these men as examples in his dis-cussion of the evils of gaming. He did not been to say that all who used dice and cards

He said that he would very much like to get the ear of a professional gambler of this city; to get bim to go to church, where the hymns and brayers might recall to him the picture of the mother of his youth. He believed that he might be finduced once more to return to the better habits of youth, which had been untainted by he habit which had shee then developed into almost a necessity of his existence. With regard to cambling in Chicago, the preacher believed that there was bardly a school-hoy in the city who had not been initiated into the spirit of it. Boys baying marbles "for keeps," spinning tops for pins, and indulging in other games of chance, son developed into young men who made their bets on base-ball, horse-races, and other events. He had heard last summer that if he visited the fivoli Garden he would find 200 boys there values for the result of certain sporting events uson which they had wagered money. He had not writing as described, but they were not all boys by any means.

He had heard, too, that there was hardly a form man who had been in the city two or hare years who had not visited a gambling.

If he had heard, too, that there was hardly a form man who had been in the city two or hare years who had not visited a gambling.

house. Also, that the business was supplied with its victims by men who sought out the innocent and introduced them to its allurements. This had been told him by a young man who had been runed, and who described to him how he was first induced to risk his own and then other people's money on games of chance in

other people's money on games of chance in gambling bouses in this city.

The preacher then took up as his topic the gambling done in wheat and stocks, and denounced the advertisement of those New York houses who pretended that the investment of \$5 in puts and calls was often followed by the sudden making of issue fortunes. The evil of

houses who pretended that the investment of \$5\$ in puts and calls was often followed by the sudden making of large fortunes. The evil of lotteries was also dwelt upon, the utter futility of the hopes of the patrons of that species of gaming being clearly made manifest.

When the range of society and the results of gambling were thought of the importance of its discussion became apparent. There was no doubt that even in the different legislative bodies of the country the vice had many victims. When the speaker was living in Columbus, O., he had himself been a witness of the fact, and he believed that at Washington the same sad state of affairs prevailed. It was elsewhere that it reached its greatest hight, and, when a dozen to twenty financiers on Wall street could govern the orices of the necessities of life it became apparent that something should be said about it.

In the first place, gambling was a direct enemy of thrift. It had been said that dice were invented by the Greeks as an amusement to while away the hours of inactivity when before the walls of Troy. It stood to reason that when a man became infatuated with the idea of making money by games of chance he could not easily be induced to energe in the

making money by games of chance be could not easily be induced to engage in the drudgery of everyday toil. A thorough disgust for work arose from a long-continued induigence in gambling. Gambling was a kind of owl's work. It was done at hight and who could exceed a man who continued indulgence in gambling. Gambling was a kind of owl's work. It was done at night, and who could expect a man who spent half the day in feverish excitement to devote the other half to healthful work of a proper character? The very appearance of the men who are seen outside the Chicago gambling-houses—which, though keet on the books of the police and raided every now and then, seemed to thrive remarkably well—showed that they were taking a natural rest after the fatigue entailed by their night's work. The preacher once knew a professional gambler,—a man who claimed that his business was a legitimate one, and who at the time the Legislature was in session disappeared from home as regular as the season came round. The claim he made was no more valid than that urged by a convict in one of the Ohio Penitentiaries who argued for quite a long time with the Governor, who was visiting the prison, that the work done by the expert professional burgiar was a business of itself and should not be punished on that account. For his part the speaker did not see much difference between a burgiar and a professional gambler, or between a professional gambler and a man

nis part the speaker did not see much difference between a burgiar and a professional gambler, or between a professional gambler and a man who risked his money on a put and eail, or the fluctuations of some fancy stock.

Mr. Goodwin then clearly defined the difference between a proper business transac-tion and a gambling risk. He said that the business and the grader.

thor and a gambling risk. He said that the basis of all legitumate business was the rendering of an equivalent for service done. This was the theory on which work was done and goods were transferred from hand to hand. It was not the principle upon which gambling was done. The gambler arranged things so that those playing against him got no equivalent. It was also so in respect to stock dealing, which the preacher described, taking the extraordinary fluctuations of last week's market as a text. The man who manipulated these stocks—many o' them of no productive value whatever—was no better than the man who ran a saro back.

In conclusion, Mr. Goodwin alluded eloquently to the effect of the vice upon the man and upon the community. Who did not know, he saked, of cases where men—the fathers of families—became utterly insensible to all their he saked, of cases where men—the fathers of families—became utterly insensible to all their duties as the heads of nonseholds, and ruined their own and their families' prospects and present happiness by gambing? It was on the bome that the beaviest and the saddest blows of the vicious habit fell. The only true way to guard against failing into the vice was to be honest, willing to work, able to fight the allurements of the evil,—to be so nonest in fact that a man will determine to die in a poor-house rather than keep out of it by dishonest means. In such stalwart defiance of the temptation to make money fast by improper methods lay the only safety, and the preacher earnestly warned young men to guard against the great and growing evil.

A DEBT SETTLED.

THE WARASH AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH was purchased from the Olivet Presbyterian Association for the sum of \$60,000. It was rented right after the great tire of 1871 to the Government for a Post-Office for a short time. and in a very prosperous condition. It has vol-unteer chorus singing, the seats are free, and the expenses are paid entirely by subscript and weekly collections. The Society has rechurch which cost \$1,000. The entire arrangement of the inside has been changed and modi-fied so as to present a more attractive appearance. The organ, which formerly stood in the left-hand corner, has been removed to the centre. back of the pulpit, and a low railing in front separates the chair from the speaker's platform. New carpets have been put down upon the floor; the old pews have been torn out and replaced by new ones, and new illuminated in-scriptions have been painted upon the walls. The church now has a very attractive interior, and the officers and congregation are well pleased with the change. All but about \$1,000 of the expense of repairing was paid prior to yesterday morning, and it was designed to obtain sufficient subscriptions to cover this deficit from the members after the morning service.

The Rev. Frank Bristol preached from the

vesterday moraing, and it was designed to obtain sufficient subscriptions to cover this deficit from the members after the moraing service.

The Rev. Frank Bristol preached from the following text:

The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts.—
Howe, ii., 9.

The speaker commenced his discourse by saying that the prophets of old had resolved to build an ew their tabernacles, and it was promised by God that the new temple should be greater than the former. But there were old associations connected with the first temple, and we were told that in tearing down the old men wept. King Solomon said, "Bring me gold from Ophir and cedar from Lebanon, for I am resolved to build a temple winch shall be more beautiful than anything ever yet beneid for the worship of God." Pure gold, and precious stones, and costly wood entered into the edifice. Solomon poured into this temple all the wealth which his unbounded prosperity could command. Above all this richness, it was also a significant fact that the Lord had especially sanctioned the work, and we were told that the glory of the Lord filled the hones, so that the pricate could not bear the surpassing light. All the material of beauty and magnificence, all the jewels of architecture and design had been contributed to make the temple the most beautiful of anything that could be conceived.

This was the character of the first temple, built in the days of Israel's greatness and prosperity; and when Jebovah promised the people, now grown weak and small, that out of the ruins of the old temple he would construct a temple more beautiful than the first,—for he would fill the wind the propose of the Lord in the propose of the Lord in the propose of the lord temple in the surpassing runs of the old temple he would fill the material of beauty and magnificent state; no wonder that the old men doubted that greater glory could be put into the stained runs from which the prophets been fulfilled. The new temple is and thus had the prophets ha

pass around among the people and solicit their subscriptions. The matter was very soon astis-factorily settled. THE RAILROAD CHAPEL.

THE RETURN OF C. M. HENDERSON, uperintendent of the Railroad Chapel Sunday. school, who has been absent about six months in Europe, was the occasion yesterday afternoon in Europe, was the occasion sesterday afternoon of very pleasant welcoming services by the scholars. On the reading-desk was a handsome floral design with the word "Welcome" done in pink flowers on a background of white tuberoses and lilles, with a border of evergreen. On a table to the left was a ship in full sail, composed entirely of flowers and evergreens, with "Gallia" inscribed on its pennant,—that being the name of the vessel that bore Mr. Henderson back to America. The exercises commenced with the chant, "The exercises commenced with the chant, "The Lord is in His Holy Tample," sung by the school, followed by the Lord's Prayer, which all joined in reciting. After a song of welcome and several hymns, Mr. Henderson read from the Scriptures, and nitered a fervent prayer for the continued prosperity of the school and for his own safe return. The singing by the infant class was unusually good, and spoke well for their teachers. A quartet, composed of Mrs. Foote, Miss Belle Shipman, D. S. Foote, and J. P. Roberts, sang "He Shall Feed His Flock" very finely. The exercises closed with "Snall We Gather at the River!" There was a large attendance of children, and the little folks all seemed pleased at the return of their Superintendent. The school in that neighborheod is doing a good work, and is in a highly prosperous condition. a table to the left was a ship in full sail, com-

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 23.—Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, arrived here yesterday, and will Tuesday night inaugurate a series of religious meetings, to continue all winter. The city will be divided into five districts, and details of the work placed in the hands of a committee of lay-mon, one from each evangelical denomination.

SPORTING.

BICYCLING. The alleged six days' match between the Euglish and American teams will begin in the Exposition Building at 10 o'clock this morning. The last issue of The Spirit of the Times has the following pertinent remarks concerning the matter:

matter:

It is a pity that the English professional athletes who visit inis country could not secure managers with brains equal to the intelligent transaction of honest business. Capt. Webb landed here with a world-wide reputation, and has in a few moeths fritted it all away and reduced himself to a level will other traveling humbugs. And now our visiting bicyclists seem determined to make fools of themselves. They could gain both money and reputation by confining themselves to their legitimate business,—giving exhibitions of their wonderful skitl and speed in all the principal cities of America. Such a course would of their wonderful skill and speed in all the principal cities of America. Such a course would arouse interest in this fascinating sport, lead to the formation of many new clubs, and neto make popular a rame which has been unaccountably merlected in this country. Unfortunately, our visitors are already straying from the right path. Not content with ealing their exhibitions by their right name, they are already arranging a match for \$2,000 in Chicago next week. although every one knows that the affair is merely a gate-money speculation by a well-known theatrical manager, and that the money which will be posted with much flourish of trumpets before the start will go back into the same pocket when the show is over.

BASE-BALL.

Capt. Anson, Flint, and Corcoran, members of the Chicago team that went on to 'Frisco some weeks ago, returned to the city yesterday afternoon, over the Caicago & Northwestern Railroad. Flint was accompanied by his wife. The party left San Francisco on Tuesday morning last, and reported a tedious journey across the continent, although they all took hale and hearty and are all sook hale and hearty and are enthusiastic over the "glorious climate of California." They say that the return of the Cincinnatis and the rest of the Chicago team has not yet been decided upon, and they will probably remain out there a month or so longer. The reports that McVey and Reilly are to remain in California next season cannot be fully authenticated, although the manager of the Cincinnati team coines that it is a fixed fact. Several of the other Eastern base-ball men may close engarements in California. The boys report poor business on the Coast, and say that Sunday is the only paying day for base-ball. The littie is the only paying day party are stopping at the Commercial.

PHILANTHROPICAL FIELDS.

How Cyrus W. Field Gained Possession of the Ground on Which the Andre Monu-ment Was Erected-Squrezing the Owner of the Land and Forcing Him to Sell for a Song—A Queer Proceeding for a Philan-Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Nov. 23.-Cyrus W. Field is passing as a philanthropist so successfully, just now, that the Times gives the history of what it calls "the rather sharp real-estate transaction by which Field obtained the ownership of the ground where the Andre monument stands." It seems the forty-acre farm where Andre was hanged belonged, when Field wanted to buy part of it, to John Bartow, who placed a goodly value upon it. Field offered Bartow \$100 for a plot 20 by 20, with right of way from the roads. This was a preposterously small sum. The place of execution is on the crest of a long hill, nearly in the middle of the farm, and to open a right of way to the spot would have been something like throwing open the whole extent of orchard and field. Mr. Bartow refused to consider the offer. Presently Field was informed by Mr. Whittemore, of Tappan, that thirteen acres of Bartow's farm were mortgaged to a neighbor, who was willing to seil. Field could buy and foreclose, thus forcing Bartow to give up the desired land, and, indeed, the whole thirteen acres. As soon as it was rumored around Tappan that Field was likely to purchase, it was seen that Bartow was in a fix. The Tappan people said: "John Bartow has lost his preperty. Field will take all he can as cheap as he can get it," Whittemore was Field's agent. The mortgage was bought, but not at its face value; Field would pay his own price and not the seller's. He got the mortgage for something like \$1,000 less than its face value, and found himself in practical possession of property worth between \$3,000 and \$4,000, for which he had paid only \$140. A pretty good bargain. The mortgages being in Field's possession, he had, of course, legal right to foreclose; but if he had done so, had pressed his legal rights to such an extreme, the people of Tappan would have felt like hooting him out of the place as a modern Shylock. They considered the proper thing, in Field's position, was to pay Bartow a reasonable price for his property. Whittemore, as agent for Field, tried to get that price to the lowest penny he could with decenoy. Bartow wished not to part with his land, but, there being no help for it, he asked \$500. The agent would not give more than \$100. Bartow knew he was at Field's mercy and backed down from his original demand, and

from his original demand, and a compromise was agreed upon. Bartow took \$250, and Field foreclosed and took the thirteen acres. There is no question of Field's legal right to do all and more than he did, but the people of Tappan, persons who have only friendly feelings toward Field, do not hesitate to say the transaction was not particularly creditable. It was squeezing a man hard to take his land at such a price and the act seemed especially out of place considering the purpose for which the property was acquired. If Field had been buying real estate as an investment, or other business purposes, possibly it would be what might be expected, that he should buy at the lowest price he could; but he started out to do something noble and generous, something to win smypatby and attract public attention, and, when a man does this, it seems slightly out of place to do it by taking advantage of another man's necessities. It is a curious way to be liberal to the dead and

seems slightly out of piace to do it by taking advantage of another man's necessities. It is a curious way to be liberal to the dead and mean to the living. The Tappan people think Freid would have appeared to much better advantage in this monument affair if he had acted in a spirit of decent liberality toward the owner of the ground on which he erected it.

A Homesick Scal.

Portmouth (S. H.) Chronicle.

Maj. Urch last week hauled up on the river bank, near his house at Newcastle bridge, the tank in which he kept his pair of seals last summer; and, one of the seals having a short time ago died, sadly turned the other adrift in the river, parting with it in much the same frame of mind as a man parts with a favorit dog. The seal, which is as tame as a dog, and much more gentle and affectionate than many dyrs, at first made use of its liberty to have a good swim around in the river, coming up alenzaide of every

boat it saw, and saluting the surprised occupants with its whistling ery; but at length tiring of this its returned to the bridge only to find its summer home gone. For about four hours the homeless seal hunted for its tank, evineing distress at not being able to find it as plainly as a dog shows trouble when his master is gone; but at last it saw the tank on the bank, and, with extravagant demonstrations of jov, flopped across he intervening beach and elambered into its loved habitation, now entirely free of water, and there it still remained the last we heard.

LOCAL CRIME.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE. Detective Joe Kipley struck a streak of good luck yesterday afternoon in arresting John Halpin, a notorious burgiar, against whom there are two charges pending in the Criminal Coort, and for whom the police bave been looking for nearly a year. Halpin falled to appear for trial nearly a year. Halpin falled to appear for trial upon both cases in the Criminal Court, and at one time his bondsman offered \$250 reward for his capture. At this time Halpin and his "pal," Billie Connors, were supposed to be in Cincinnati plying the safe-blowing racket to

a tremendous extent, and making lots of money. They returned to this city not long ago, and Connors was one of the gang run in by the police preparatory to the Grant boom. Halpin is a shrewd, cupning fellow, and has succeeded in keeping out of the hands of the police even when they knew him to be in town. The cases pending against him are both for sale-burglary, one on South Water street and another on Market street. Halpin, Connors, Slater, and Al Emmell were captured by thes Capt. O'Donnell and his men in their room on Randolph street, and at the same time a lot of

their tools were seized by the police. The evidence connecting them with the crime with come of the crime with the colond in their possession. Knowing Halpita to be in town, the detectives have all beso on the lookout for him, as it was just like him to be implicated in some of the recent burglaries and robberies in different sections of the city. Therefore, when Kipley saw him lafe yesterday afternoon passing rapidly castward through Couch place into State street, he dropped a prisoner whom he had just arrested upon some small charge of our district the officer did not know him. Halpin endeavored to play innocent, but he was soon given to underst and differently, whereupon he quietly accompanied the officer to Central Station. Upon searching him there were found in his possession an open-face silver watch, a silk guard, a 550 bill and some smaller sums of cash, a pocketamife, some small and outsordinary trinkets, checks on different basis for money; and other checks such as are the sum of the companies of the cordinary trinkets, checks on different basis for money; and other checks such as are the sum of the contrast of the contrast states of the contrast states of the cordinary trinkets, checks on different basis for money; and other checks anch as are the sum of the contrast of the contrast states and the contrast states of the contrast states of the contrast states of the contrast sta

A WOULD-BE MURDERER.

Auton Kraus, a German, 68 years of age, only six weeks in this city from St. Louis, yesterday did his level best to join the murderers' legion. At 9:30 yesterday morning Kraus entered the saloon of Carl Bruder, at No. 148 North avenue, and asked for a glass of beer, but North avenue, and asked for a glass of oper, but the proprietor seeing that he was already quite intoxicated refused to give him any. Some words passed between them, and Kraus was ordered out of the place. He went peaceably, words passed between them, and Kraus was ordered out of the place. He went peaceably, but shortly thereafter, upon Mr. Bruder retiring to the kitchen, Kraus returned, and offered for sale a loaded revolver to Reinhold Bruder, 10 years of age. The father, upon coming back and seeing the son handling the weapon, cautioned him to unt it down, and again ordered Kraus to leave the saloon. The old man simply reached for the weapon, and pointing it directly at Mr. Bruder, fired two shots, which fortunately missed their mark. Mr. Bruder ran out of the rear door, and, suddenly re-entering by the front door, seized the old man unawares from behind, and disarmed him after a short struggle. Bruder, thinking he had the "ags "in the game, again ordered the old mansout, and proceeded to forcibly eject him; but, quick as thought, the latter whipped out another revolver, which he deliberately proceeded to fire. Before he could bull the trigger the saloon-keeper knocked him sprawling upon the floor, and a second time disarmed him. Kraus was then turned over to the botice of the Larrabee Street Station. Both bullets entered the will in the rear of the saloon, and, from the course they took, Bruder must have had a very narrow escape. The prisoner claims to lodge at No. 32 West Madison street, upstairs, but he looks like a veritable old tramp, whose home and board ng-house are free-lunch saloons. Mr. Bruder asys Kraus has frequently been in his saloon before, and has sometimes paid tor the beer he ordered, and sometimes paid tor the beer he ordered, and sometimes requested to be thrown out in the ordinary way because he had no money. The weapons found in his possession were cheap \$3 seven-shooters.

MISCELLANEOUS. James Conway, a well-known confidence man, was resterday picked up in the streets by De-tective Joe Kipley, who found him and John Maloney prowling about in search of victims— The latter got away, and the former was booked

at the Armory for vagrancy. Only inst Sunday Maloney was arrested just after he had beaten a stranger out of \$150 in the North Division, but the stranger, upon recovering his money, which was found upon the swindler when arrested, did not wish to remain to prosecute. Maloney was then fined \$100. There appears to be no justice for these "con." three-card, and bunko men.

not wish to remain to prosecute. Maloner was then fined \$100. There appears to be no justice for these "con." three-pard, and bunko men.

The highwarman who attempted to rob Dr. Landis while he was putting the his horse and bungy in a barn in the rear of his home at No. 177 Howe street, and who escaped from the grasp of Jack Hilliard, a night-watchman, as was mentioned in Sunday's paper, escaped through the woods in Lake View. Lieut. Lloyd and Sergt. O'Connor pursued him for some distance, but he had the start and was so excellent runner. He is described as about six feet and one lech tall, light mustache, hair cut short, and was clad in a long black overcost, slouch hat, and kid miftens.

Minor arrests Fred Moussette, larceny of an overcost from a barn at the corner of Fourth avenue and Jackson street, and which belongs to J. B. McKenna, of No. 385% wabash avenue; Fred Delvis, supposed to be insane, as he was found crawling on his hands and knees looking for nuggets of gold in an alley near the corner of Randoton and State streets yesterday afternoon; John Arthur, suspected of stealing an overcoat and a fur hat from S. W. Eddy, and other articles from other guests at the Tremont House; Lauis Brizzelaro, charged with slightly cutting Edward Peters on the head during a saloon row at the corner of Hillinois and Wells street late Saturday night.

James Dwyer, white, and Willis A. Bogart, colored, the tenants of an old rookery is Victoria aliey, in the rear of No. 517 State street, who are always quareling, and cutting, or shooting each other, had another encounter at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the corner of the alley and Harmon court. Dwyer drew a knife and cut the colored man or the left side of the neck, making a wound about three inches in length. The injured man was attended by Dr. McCallister, who pronounced it not very dangerous, and ordered the man sent to the County Hospital. Both men are hard cases, and were seen drinking together shortly before the aftray. On the tho first October Bogart had Dwyer

Dwyer bad not been arrested.

A dance given by Joseph Coda in his saleon at No. 762 West Eighteenth street very nearly resulted in the usual Sunday morning blood-letting. Shortly after midnight a row occurred, and the belligerent parties were all ejected by the proprietor. Quite a disturbance ensued, but no serious damage was done, and the dance came to an end. At about 2 o'clock in the morning three of the party returned to the saloon, and, being refused entrance, one of them threw a stone through a window, and another fired three shots into the saloon, whereupon all three ran away. The shots were heard by Officer Quirk, who ran to the scene, and in company with Coda and his friend Vincenz Soukup went in search of the marauders, and in a boarding house at No. 780 West Eighteenth atreet they found and arrested Audrew Genoski, one of the trio, hidden away under the bed in his room. He was locked up in the Hitman Street Station, but the revolver he had used could not be found.

used could not be found.

The police are still reticent about the Hensley The police are still reticent about the Hensley murder, and refuse to give any new details. The murder is ret locked up at Central Station, and is said to have been deeply affected when a small portion of the reasons why he was being held for the murder were made known to him. An affort has been made to connect the recovery of some property by Lieut. Bonfield with the workings of this case, and although the Lieutenant maintains a stubborn silence about his case it may here be stated that the only connection is through a "crook" who pretends to know who killed Hensley. This man, it is stated, is known to two policemen only, Lieut. Bonfield and Detective Keating. No owner was found for the goods yesterday, and nothing farther was ascertained concerning them by the police. It may be a good case when it appears, and then again like some other cases it may fixele. The workings in the murder case have larged for a day or two past, owing to the indisposition of Superintendent O'Donneil, who has been greatly wearied by the worry of official affairs, and the hard work necessary in the cases on hand. It is not improbable that he has been greatly annoyed at the position in which he finds himself. Many of his men spend more of their time hobnotong with the political candidates for the Superintendency of the Police Department nobing with the political candidates for the Superintendency of the Police Department than they do at police work, and as this is so plainly apparent to the outside world the Acting Superintendent cannot fail to see it also. To act as the head of the Police Department, and

to be respected as such, are two entirely AMUSEMENTS.

OUR GREAT COUNTRY. The new local operatic burlesque entitled "Unser Herrliches Land," and which the suthor, Mr. J. A. Seebaum, a local musician of some reputation, and noted for his skill in making machine poetry of more than an ordinary character, translates "Our Great Country," was produced for the first time at McVicker's last evening by Mr. Hoechster's company, augmented by a number of local musical artists and a full chorus and orchestra, before an immense bouse. From a financial point of view the performance proved a great success, but the same formance proved a great success, but the same cannot be said from an artistic point of view. For mouths past this new and wonderful concoction was puffed up to the skies as being one of the grandest things this great country has ever produced, but the mountain has been delivered and brought forth a mouse, and one of the smallest kind. The blame for the flasco last evening cannot be so much laid upon the author as upon the performers, most of whom did not comprehend the meaning of their parts, and in no sense cer-ried out the ideas of the author. There is some

ried out the ideas of the author. There is some merit in the play, and some of the songs are finely written and well set to the most taking music from the works of noted composers of the present day, though it has no plot and is poorly constructed, yet if produced by the right kind of actors who know how to play burlesques and can sing, neither of which requisite was apparcan sing, neither of which requisite was apparent in most of the performers last evening, it might prove more acceptable. Some of our most noted politicians and social, musical, and other local eclebrities are well caricatured in the play, and if properly acted, and their parts well sung, must necessarily afford amusement to many who do not relish the more serious to many who do not relish the more serious kinds of plays. But most of them employed in the burlesque, or rather operatta,—as most of the lines are set to music,—played like sutomatons and sang like frozs. There were but three persons in the cast who did justice to their parts and gave satisfaction. These were Miss Wassman, who sang and acted Georgia, the Mayor's daughter, very finely; Mr. Heineman, who as a Polish Jew was very funny and sang acceptably; and Mrs. Mever, who represented a newsboy splendfuly. Of the balance, Mr. Ravene and Mr. Meyer acted well, but sang miserably. The former played the part of Emil Kicenster, President of all societies, and his makeup closely resembled Mr. Emil Hoechster; and the latter that of August Leichswhitter, and gave a good caricature of ex-Coroner Dictzsch. The chorus deserves special mention for singing more out of tune than has ever been done before in this great country.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN IN BOSTON.

Special Diagnach to The Tribuna.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The opening of the sixtyfifth season of the Handel and Haydu Society fifth season of the Handel and Haydn Society to night was a marked event in its history. Every inch of room in Music-Hall was filled with an enthusiastic and demonstrative crowd to greet the first public appearance in America of the most popular living composer, and listen to the first complete performance of the oratorio of "The Prodigal Son." The performance opened with the closing "Hallelujah Chorus" from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," and to this succeeded Berlioz's "The Flight into Egypt," both of which were remarkably well done. Then Mr. Arthur Sullivan stepped Egypt," both of which were remarkably went done. Then Mr. Arthur Sullivan stepped upon the pistform, and was greeted with loud and long-continued applause. His "In Memoriam Overture," composed in honor of his father, performed for the first time in America, was conducted by him in first time in America, was conducted by him in person. The principal theme is broad and aimple, something like a chorsie in form. The composition is diratified and impressive, sumptuously and effectively scored, and is fully worthy the favor with which it has been received in England and France. Sullivan's method of directing appears at first a little stiff. It is certainly well defined, but it lacks the grace of other conductors familiar to Boston; nor deache inclicate with the closuress of Theodors Thomas, for example, such lights and shafes as he may desire to produce; but it was clearly shown, at the rehearsals, that Sullivan knows what effects THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Wast ington Mean Time, Nov. 23, 1879. Calm Sentis Brisk Bar 20, 95
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LOCAL ORSERVATIONS

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Time. | Bar. Thr Hu. | Wind. | Vel. R'n. | Weather | | Time. | Bar. | Thr Hu. | Wind. | Vel. R'n. | We 6:18 a. m. 29, 937 29 67 W. 50 11 ... Gloudy, 2:00 p. m. 30, 257 32 50 N. W. 7:00 a. m. 29, 937 30 68 W. 10 ... Gloudy, 9:00 a. m. 39, 30 68 50 N. W. 11:148 a. m. 30, 367 35 57 N. 8. Glest, 10:18 p. m. 30, 367 72 N. W. Maximum, 40; minimum, 27. INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24-1 a. m.-Indications For the Lower Lake region and Middle States, rising, followed by falling barometer, diminish westerly winds, backing to southerly, clear or partly cloudy weather, and falling, followed by r ng temperature. For the west Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, failing barometer, southerly winds

warmer and generally clear weather.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling by ncreasing southeast to southwest winds, and cloudiness, and rising temperature, pro

owed in the northern portions by light snows.

For the Canal region of New York and Pennsylvania the temperature remains below For the Canal region of New York and Pennsylvania the temperature remains below freezing Monday cight.

The Upper Ohio continues slowly failing, and the Mississippi at Memphis and Vicksburglowly rising.

Cautionary signals ordered for Dulutb.

he wants, and how to instruct his players accordingly. He was seated during the oratorio. The performance of "The Prodigal Son" left little to be desired. The chorus was unusually large and good, and the orchestra was composed of sixty or more instruments. The soloists were Miss Edith Abell, soprano; Miss May Bryant, contraito: Mr. William J. Winch, tenor; Mr. John F. Winch, bass.

LOCAL THEATRES. "The Widow Bedott," which was played for the last time at Haverly's last night, will be succeeded by Miss Fannie Davenport, who will make her first appearance this evening in a haracter with which she has become identified, the Mabel Renfrew of Augustin Daly's "Pique." At Hooley's, Lawrence Barrett will enter upon the last week of his engagement in the role of Richeius. "Hearts of Oak" will be continued at Hamim's, and an Irish drama and a variety olio will be the features at the Olympic.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Alice Hastings is playing Betty in the "Boarding-House" party in Williamsburg, N. Y., this

The production of Charles Reade's "Drink" is announced for this evening at the Boston

name of a troupe in which Minnie Palmer is the bright particular star.

Miss Millicent Davenport, who played Lady
Beaufort in the Webber Company, is seriously

ill at Springfield. Bronchitie is the trouble. Isadore Davidson, now with the Bessie Darling Company, is advertised in large type as "a prominent New Orleans gentleman, educated abroad."

Abroad."

It is asserted, says Almaviva in the Loudon Finaro, that Mile. Sarah Bernhardt has signed, in France, a contract with Mr. Ullmann for the United States, and that she proposes to go there for a six months' tour, beginning next September. The lady of many signatures is thus on the horns of a very painful dilema. Her contract for America, despite her ingenuous denial of it, is in the hands of Mr. Jarrett, and it carries with it a penalty of £12,000 in case of failure. This penalty can, it is believed, be acted upon either in England or the United States. On the other hand, her contract with Mr. Ullmann is no less precise, and, if the actreas be unable to fulfill it, Mr. Ullmann will be able to recover damages in the French courts. Both entrepreneurs have, I am told, endeavored to sell their contracts,—Mr. Jarrett to Mr. Schwab and Mr. Gesche, and Mr. Ullmann to Mr. H. J. Sargent; the matter being even further comand Mr. Gesche, and Mr. Ulimann to Mr. H. J. Sargent; the matter being even further complicated by a contract signed between the two last-named gentlemen, by which Mr. Sargent agrees to pay £12,000 traveling extenses, and £4 per day hotel bills, for Mile. Sarah Bernhardt's six months' American tour.

Recently, at the meeting of the Church and State Guild, of London, a paper was read by Mr. Davis on the "Attitude of Society Towards the Stage." This was followed by a discussion in the course of which Miss Louise Willes, of the Gaiety Theatre, urged her sister actresses to behave diversers with the property of the course of which the state of the course of which the course of which the course of which the course of which the course of the course the Galety Theatre, urged her sister actresses to behave circumspectly. The report continues:

Miss Rose, of the Galety Theatre, then said she wished to sueak a few words about the frequencies of the stage-doors of theatres. Several men of high position, nothering,—supposed to be gentlemen,—some of them soldiers in the English army, who professed to protect the honor of their country, but not to protect the honor of their country, but not do protect the honor of its women. [Cheers,] If the girls could only see the conduct of those men who bowed down to them at midnight; who took off their hats, and bowed low to them, as if they were queens: if they saw how these men jeered at them in the clubs, saying.

"Oh, I know that little cerson," they missif keep failty on their guard. These mass Juight to be hunded away from the stage-doors, whether or not by force she could not say. [Lond cries of "By force!" and cheers. Some stage-door steepers suggested that dirty water should be thrown on them, but the keeper of the stage-door at her theatre sand the use of the fire-hose would be an effective remedy for the suisance. [Laughter.]

A Private Railroad.

length, through his Scotch estates. This young noblems is grandson of the Prime Minister of his time, and brother of the late Earl, who preferred life before the mast to that of a belted Earl. The present peer, too, is somewhat queer, but was judiciously provided at the outset of his career with a very notable wife. There are some half dozen noblemen and gentlemen in the United Kingdom who own short lines of railroad.

The movements of the New York Stock Exchange now offer magnificent opportunities for speculation through the Combination Plan. Investments of \$25 to \$10,000 of thousands of cauctomers are often trebled. Profits are divided prorata every month. Anybody can make money safely, Explanatory circulars free. Address Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 19 Broad street, New York.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobs CATABBH CURE.

Choking, Putrid Mucus

Dislodged. Membrane Cleansed, Disinfected, Healed.

Constitutional Ravages Checked.

IT GOES TO THE ROOTS Of the trouble. Choking, putrid muous acou-mulations are dislodged, the membrane stim-ulated, cleansed, disinfected, soothed, and healed, breath sweetened, smoli, taste, and, bearing restored, constitutional ravages checked, and the catarrhal virus neutralized and expelled.

SANFORD'S TREATMENT Is not a nostrum of the hour, originated in ignorance and cupidity and sustained by in-credible statements having no foundation in RELIEF IN PIVE MINUTES

In every case. Gratifying, who is some relief beyond a money value. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, and per-manent. It is economical, agreeable, safe, and never-falling. Try it while there is yet time. Attack without delay the most aggravated and destructive form of human suffering. B General Agents, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

Rheuzaatism, Neuralgia, Weak and Sore Lungs, Cought and Colds, Weak Back, Stornach, and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, Spaams or Firs, and Nervous, Muscular, and Spinal Affections relieved and cured whose every other plaster, liniment, iotion, and electrical appliance fails. Ask for COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STALLS
CHAIRS.

The Building Committee of the THEMONT TRMPLE, Boston, Mass., will receive Proposals for SkallChairs for a large auditorium hall until Dec. 13, 1870.
The chairs are to be of the must approved patterns
with sean to turn up, and with frames of clifaer wood
or iron. All styles sub-nitted will receive due c. nsideration. The number required will be from 2000 a;
5,000, and will be wanted in about six months. Drawings or models, together with bids, to be sent to

CARL FEH MER. Architect.

ST Milk-st., Boston, Mass.

THE DURHAM WROUGHT-IRON WARM-AIR FURNACE The Most POWER PUR DURABLE and HEALTHFU

HEATING APPARATUS in the market. Send for The Earl of Aberdeen is about to build, at a ost of \$275,000, a line of railroad, ten infles in C. W. DURHAM, 109 Dearborn-st, BROWN'S MEDICINES.

A TOWER OF STRENGTH BROWN'S **BROWN'S** Puraly Vegetable & All-Heal ng. Camphorated Sapona BROWN'S VERMIFUGE DENTIFRICE WORLD-FARED Household Panacea For Destroying Worms. Large Bottles, Campner, united with Soap and other pure and valuable ingredients, in this preparation, un-doubtedly presents THE BEST DEN-HAS NO EQUAL. The Great Reliever of Pain. We appeal to every family to give BROWN'S MOUSEHOLD PANAUE.

Is trial. When once introduced, it will prove to be INDIE.

PENSABLE. No other preparation so quickly HEALS FRESH WOUNDS--CURES SEVEREST PAIN. Breath mater it Testh A teaspoonful of the Panees in a tumbler of hot water, (sweetened, if preglisten with ferred,) taken at bedtime, will quicken the blood, warm the system, and
whiteness BREAK UP CHILLS 306 COLDS. Per Bishness at the Stormach, Yamasa or Son Sickness, Indignation, and Colin, if we had?

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ing up, we are not snown ife of one of Nature's licately reminded that a aid of a Zulu if the Zulu by several good strong to the Prince Imperial ell held, and the Euglish t a great disadvantage! nust read exactly the opad to us by the author of lesson is this; that what nee is now beginning to cruelty, and that our ters, and editors, and that murder which was large in the public mind such a shape that what military reception a hunglish troops brange now sof pen and penell. When ather bip and thigh, not an or a child-to live, no people all thinking such rave and noble thing; and waged their cruel wars to were not bitter nor poleon led in a dreadful or feared. In those days I theory of force to blunt a now the theory of the has come to trample, and lo! along with that pan endless quantity of rarroy!

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THE STATE OF THE STATE OF STAT

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Chicago Last Week.

The Produce Markets Less Active, and Rather Tame Till Past Noon.

They Then Turned Upwards, Closed Strong.

FINANCIAL.

Currency began to flow out of Chicago again last week. This change in the current was York exchange fell at once to 25@50c per 1,000 discount, and closed at par@25c per 1,000 discount. At the same time the demand or loans improved, though there was no strincall in their New York loans. Rates were all the week at 6@7 per cent on call and 7@8 per cent on time. Bank clearings for the week showed a gain of \$10.000,000 over the \$19,000,000 of the corresponding week of ast year. The chief subject of financial interest in Chicago last week, as in the other large centres of capital, was the break in stocks. This
was very severe, but has been so fully described hat it only remains to point out that the recovry of Saturday was much greater than had been xpected, and that the break, as it was, would ot have gone as far as it did had not the West been cut off by Wednesday night's storm from lelegraphic communication with New York. Dispatches received on Saturday from leading perators in New York stated that none of them ad imagined they could break the market so adly. Their success was largely due to the fact the Western operators, who have hitherto bought freely at every moderate decline, were unable to communicate with New York. New York dvices utter warpings that a weak market is expected this week. The same persons who led last attack on the market were selling on this calculation at the higher prices of Satur

purchases which caused the recent adrance in Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans were nade in consequence of an increase of over 00,000 in the Company's gross earnings for e ten months ending with Oct. 31. Out of total capital of 100,000 shares of the Chicago, t. Louis & New Orleans, the Illinois Central Company owns 61,000 shares.

A new Director of the Chesapeake & Ohio has found in Mr. A. E. Orr, of the firm of David Dows & Co., of Chicago and New York. is just returned from Richmond, Va. (its present eastern terminus), states that arrangements Western railroad system, forming a direct line to Louisville, St. Louis, and other leading points. When overtaken by the panic of 1878 the road completed only as far west as Huntington, V. Va., which has since remained its western rminus. The short extension from that point ecessary to connect with the Lexington & Big andy Road and through that with the West and rthwest systems is now being built, and the ntentions of the projectors of the road will oon be carried out. Arrangements have also en made to extend the line on the eastern end from Richmond to a point on the seaboard at entrance of Chesapeake Bay, so as to furnish a lirect route for the produce of the West to the

The cotton market in New York on Wednes day is described as follows by the New York Daily Commercial Bul etin:

Operations in futures have been pretty free, with quite an irregular market, but the forces have been against the "bulls," and values show a general and quite decided shrinkage along the entire line. Under ordinary circumstances the continuation of full arrivals at the ports and the a sence of solid response at Liverpool to the late buoyancy here might be named as influences calculated to weaken the position, but the direct cause of the break is evidently of a different nature. The speculative element extant at present as governed to a is evidently of a different nature. The speculative element extant at present is governed to a large extent by sentiment, and the outside operators, finding that the "stock" market had taken a set back this morning, concluded that cotton must follow, and acted accordingly. The result was that a large percentage of the recent ventures on the "long" side were thrown over to realize the profits, and this brought a weight under which the market went off. The decime was contested very studbornly, and the following prices for January, in the order named, showing the fluctuations for the day, will give an idea of the market: Opened at 12, 40c, will give an idea of the market: Opened at 12, 40c, will give an idea of the market: Opened at 12, 40c, will give an idea of the market: Opened at 12, 40c, will give an idea of the market: Opened at 12, 40c, will give an idea of the market: Opened at 12, 40c, will give an idea of the market: Opened at 12, 40c, will give an idea of the profits and the general market showing a decline of 286,30 points as compared with last evening.

The London Daily Telegraph, in its financial article respecting the sale of the Great Western Railway of Canada under foreclosure proceedings, says it is understood that Mr. Bates will sail again for New York on the 4th of December,

sail again for New York on the 4th of December, with first-mortgage bonds ready to complete the

Earnings of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St Louis Railroad for the past four months were \$99,990.16 gross, the net earnings being \$69,-280.42. This amount will, the Company claims, increase the dividends to between 6 and 7 per cen'. The contemplated stock dividend, which has been so much talked of, is for the new line completed with steel rails, and will have a 6 per cent bonded debt of \$12,000 per mile. The new line will furnish a direct air-line route from Nashville to St. Louis or Chicago, and the stock placed on the tine will be a dividend to the stockholders of the mam line. The new line will be 157 miles long, making, with the main line, 612 miles. A short side line is also almos finished into a bed of iron ore.

week in November:	1
First week November, 1879	0
Gain \$ 67,612	1
First week November, 1879	8
1879	4

A new mining enterprise has been organized at Cheyenne, W. T., and known as the North Park Mining Company, for the development of the North Park silver-mining district of Colorado. Articles of incorporation have been filed. and the capital stock has been fixed at \$150,000, divided into 15,000 shares of \$10 each. The trustees for the first year are Messrs. A. Worth Spates, Joseph W. Fisher, T. M. Fisher, W. F. Duncan, W. J. Sturgis, T. J. Fisher, and J. C. Baird. The officers are as follows: President, the Hon. A. Worth Spates, Secretary of Wyoming; Vice-President, the Hon. Joseph W. Fisher, Chief Institute of Wyoming; Secretary Theory Cutef Justice of Wyoming; Secretary, Thomas M. Fisher, United States Commissioner; Treasurer, W. F. Duncan, of George Duncan & Sons, place manufacturers, Pittsburg, Pa. The Com-

Chevenne Leader, in speaking of the new enterprise, says:

The County has purchased three of the best-situated and richest lodes in the famoub North Park Silver-Mining district of Colorado. They are the equal of any that have been discovered in this rich region. Miners are enzaged for the winter working the lodes, and large quantities of quartz from the deepest locations are now being tested by the best assayers in the West, the results of which we shall publish in a few days. The assays that were made from a depth of only fifteen feet showed up very rich in silver, one mine yielding heavily in told as well as silver. From the present depth the restees are fully satisfied of receiving far higher says. It is distermined by the Company to at up the necessary machinery to work is mines early in the epring, sufficient upital for this purpose having siready sen pledged by Eastern capitalists. A smaller ill also be erected as soon as the mining mainery is gotten under way. Some of the stock ill be placed in the East by mining brokers and her competent agents. The Company reserves right to own and operate any additional mines if may be acquired by discovery or purchase. The great value of this mining district there can no doubt. It promises to rival Leadville in nees, and is more lasting, having genuine riz lodes, while the region is perfectly health. Several Chicago capitalists are also interact there and have already contracted for mining ameliting machinery. Capital will be attracted and the read have already contracted for mining ameliting unachinery. Capital will be attracted and with water and timber.

tound rich ore extending from the 1,050-foot level down to the 2,400-foot level. There is no doubt that the Union Consolidated will de-The Course of Financial Events in velop richly. They began holsting ore in the mine Nov. 18.

	GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Ŕ	Bid.	Aske
	U. S. 6e of 81 105%	105
	U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	102
1	U. S. new 41/48 106%	108
٠	U. S. 4 per cent coupons 102%	103
	FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	A 250
	Sixty days.	Sigh
	Sterling 4814	484
a	Belgium 525	521
я	France	521
	Switzerland	521
	Germany 9414	95
	Holland 40	40
	Austria	43
	Norway	27
	Sweden	27
1	Denmark	27
	COMMERCIAL BILLS.	3.74 4.75
	Sixty days,	Sigh
	Sterling	

52814 Francs LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bid.
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892 ... *112½
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884 ... *112½
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895 ... *
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895 ... *
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892 ... *
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895 ... *
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895 ... *
Chicago Municipal 6s ... *
**IONAL SECURITIES.

Bid.

**IONAL SECURITIES.

**IO LOCAL SECURITIES. Chicago Water Loan 7s. 1899
Chicago Municipal 6s. *106½
Chicago West Town 7s. *101
Chicago West Town 5s. *101
Chicago Water Loan 6s. *108
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s. *108
Chicago South Park 7s. *108
Chicago South Park 7s. *108
Chicago West Park 7s. *109
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip). 99½
Scrip)
Chicago Treasury Warrants (new 95½

*106% 140 *107 *And interest. COIN QUOTATIONS. Following are Chicago quotations for coins: wenty marks

WATSON, LA GRANGE & GIBSON, eo Wall-st., 324 Pine-st., New York, San Franci BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Special facilities and advantages in furnishing
LEGITIMATE MINING INVESTMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

COOK COUNTY 78.
CITY BONDS.
SOUTH PARK BONDS.
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Safe-Deposit Department, entrance on Washington's

SELL YOUR UNITED STATES BONDS And secure a handsome premium, and BUY COOK COUNTY OR WEST CHICAGO 5 PER CENT BONDS. An equally good security, bearing higher rate of in-CHARLES HENROTIN. FIELD. LINDLEY & CO., New York.

STOCKS. Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange. ALBERT M. DAY. Manager. TRASK & FRANCIS. Bankers and Brokers, 70 BROADWAY, N. Y. fembers of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange. All classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Commis-sion and Carried on Margins.

88 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Daily Market Letters sent to Customers. N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sta ECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4% per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank. G. M. WILSON, Cashier

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Governments quiet, out steady, on light offerings.

Railroad bonds strong and bigher State securities dull and unchanged. The stock market to-day exhibited no trace of yesterday's excitement and depression, the speculation being characterized almost through-Prices opened at a considerable advance and improved steadily until the quotations had adranced 1 to 7 per cent. coal shares leading in the improvement. Toward the close there was a reaction of 1/2 to 21/2 per cent, but the decline was partially recovered in the final dealings when the market exhibited a firm tone. Transactions 540,000 shares, of which 138,000 were Erie, 26,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Wabash.

35,000 Northwestern, 27,000 St. Paul, 47,000 Lackawanna, 19,000 New Jersey Central, 14,000 Delaware & Hudson, 2.600 Morris & Essex, 12.000 Reading, 16,000 Michigan Central. 0,800 Union Pacific, 17,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 7,800 Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13,000 Ohlos, 19,000 Western Union, 15,000 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 17,000 Pacific Mail, 20,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 27,000 Kansas & Texas, 13,000 fron Mountain, 1,100 Louis-ville & Nashville, 7,600 Northern Pacific, 5,500 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 11,000 St. Louis & San Francisco. 2.500 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 1,200 Kansas Pacific, 11,000 Chesapenke & Ohio, 2,600 Mobile & Ohio, and 1,200 St. Paul & Minnesota.

Money market 7@4 per cent, closing easy at Prime mercantile paper, 6@7 per cent. United States 81s.. 105% New 4s....

New 58	.1024	Currency 6s 123
New 41/18		CES.
W W		
W. U. Tel	.104	Terre Haute 18
Quicksliver	. 22%	Terre H., pfd 349
Quicksliver. pfd	. 65%	C. & A 973
Pacific Mail	. 29%	C. & A., pfd114
Mariposa	.102	Onio & Mississippi, 27
Mariposa, pfd	102	Dal I. & Wastern 898
Adams Express	.104	A. & P. Tel 443
Wells, F. & Co	.102	A. & P. Tel 44 C., B. & Q 1195
American Express.	. 5914	H. & St. Joe 33
U. S. Express	. 53	H. & St. Jos. ofd 69
N. Y. Central	. 294	Canada Southern 725
Erie	2814	Louisville & N 84
Erie, pfd	6914	Kansas Pacifie 85
Harlem	157	Kansas & Tex 29
Michigan Central	DAK	St. L. & San Fran 515
Panama	185	St. L. & S. F., pfd. 559
Umon Pacific	85	Do, first pfd 73
Lake Shore	1027	W., St. L. & P 385
Ill Central	0714	W., St. L. & P. pfd 68
Cleve & Pitta	104	C. P. bonds 1104
Northwestern	804	U. P. bonds 1094
N W ofd	1021	U. P. Land Grants 112
CCCAT	70	U. P. S. Funds 1134
N I Control of	701	U. F. S. Funds 113%
Poels Island	10%	Northern Pacific 32
Rock Island	198	Northern P., pfd 55%

Virginia 6s, old... 28

PORRIGN.

LONDON, NOV. 22.—Consols, 98%.

American Securities—Illinois Central, 102;
Penusylvania Central, 49%; Reading, 35; Eric. 39%; preferred. 69; seconds, 88%; new 5s, 105%; 4s, 108%; 4s, 108%.

PARIS, NOV. 22.—Rentes, 81f 42%c.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day way 251,000.

MINING NEWS.

24 Consoli'ed Pacific. COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

SINGERS TO	RECT	RIPTS.	SHIPM	ENTS.
CITUTE - COLD	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	14,001	14,695	14.473	12,341
Wheat - bu	61,010	104, 635	165,779	115, 251
Corn, bu	91,338	128, 634	189.636	141, 490
Osts, bu	37, 695	41,817	23, 573	16,701
Rye, bu	4,617	4, 175	2,385	500
Barley, bu	23,864	11,283	13,811	R, 098
Grass seed, lbs.	261,530	100, 755	151.740	77, 338
Flax seed, ibs	346, 290	187, 120	190,400	397,000
Broom corn, lbe	74,980	284,000	45,590	28,4 8
C. meats, Ibs	957, 700	213, 300	3,500,383	2, 156, 470
Beef, tcs			62	****** ****
Beef, bris		*********	1,455	546
Pork, bris			4.0x	771
Lard. 108	148, 626	46, 200	1,458.927	597,850
Tallow, Ibs	122, 635	43, 170	74. 558	32, 200
Buster, Ibs	182,070	129,978	189,884	203, 623
Dres'd h'ks, No	46	57		**** * * * * * * * *
Live hogs, No.	41,479	48,07	5,241	3, 730
Cattle, No	3, 228	5, 392	952	1,951
Sheep, No	175	546		1, 115
Hides, lbs	171,552	69,850	319,800	250, 651
Highwines, bris	50	*** ******	50	50
Wool, Ibs	186, 203	163,055	354, 970	244,807
Potatoes, bu	6,334	4,945	255	1,206
Coal, tons	7, 492	6,013	1, 395	1,657
Hay, tons	260	108	. 55	
Lumber, mft	3, 166	R, 428	1,864	2, 225
Shingles, m	320	2,980	470	440
Salt, bris	1,285	1,159	2,103	2, 199
The Real Property Comments	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	MARKET IN A W	**************************************	and the same of the same of

imately one-half the supplies available at the close of barvest. The flour-yielding properties of this year's

English wheat crop are reported to be of a very discouraging character. A miller, in writing about it to the London Times, says: "From the test we have made of our local wheat it is necessary to add 30 per cent to the cost price for drying in and loss in cleaning, and then the quality of the flour is as bad as it is possible to onceive, and would not bring, in any market, 25s per sack for feeding or any other purpose. For breadmaking it is perfectly useless.'

The exports of provisions from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Portland, and New Orleans for the week ended Nov. 15, 1879,

То-		Beef brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
Liverpool	937	1.943	2,841,103	8, 481, 113
London		1, 109	28,000	482, 483
Glasgow	239	324	472, 140	1, 282, 728
Bristol	25	150	10,000	479, 273
Hull	A		45,000	280,000
British ports	170	615	10,840	
Rotterdam	33	25	242,00	147, 250
Hamburg	79	188	608, 700	4,950
Bremen		103	671,720	8, 550
Antwerp		19	436,000	1, 198, 425
Havre			218,000	1, 291, 513
Marseilles	20	300	515,000	1,000
Continental ports			20,000	35, 625
S. and C. A	23	45	741, 230	46, 373
West Indies	3,407	741	496, 192	137, 114
B. N. A. colonies	1,276	113	10,521	20, 830
Other countries	455	190	3, 687	23, 175
Total for week	7,935	5,315	7, 370, 214	14,691,066
Previous week	4,402	3,873	8, 284, 802	12,854, 190

The following is a detailed statement of the

the Salahara Marca	18	79.	1878.
Articles.	W'k end. Nov. 20.	Since Nov. 1.	Since Nov. 1.
Pork, bris Lard, tcs Lard, bris Lard, other pkgs	8, 137 10, 788 579 4, 812	24, 466 65, 875 1, 244 22, 581	27,525 35,634 510 21,072
Hams, boxes	1,773	11,628 5,548 534 39,319 100	8, 169 6, 364 1, 514 72, 721
Sides, boxes	15.830 288 143	46, 461 1, 608 539 177, 332 5, 685	47, 392 1, 634 494 118, 298 8, 920
Shoulders, boxes Shoulders, tcs Shoulders, bris Shoulders, pcs Tongues, pkgs	724	1,879 48,959 1,053	621 6 25.412 1,580
Total gross w't, lbs-	4 982 257	29, 238, 975	15, 580, 709
Hams Sidesshoulders	3, 065, 863	10, 126, 636 37, 544, 759 4, 922, 462	9, 217, 163 34, 523, 219 6, 573, 431

Received. Shippec. . 61,010 165,779 Chicago 61,010 78,510 38,000 16,000 .724, 520 713, 279 Total bu.....

The receipts at the five inland points aggregated 189,000 bu, and shipments 262,000 bu. The following was the produce movem New York Saturday: Receipts-Flour, 16,104 brls; wheat, 430,000 bu; corn, 143,916 bu; oats, 25,348 bu; corn-meal, 1,957 pkgs; rye, 17,084 bu; barley, 141,750 bu; malt, 7,944 bu; pork, 870 bris; beef, 1,344 bris; cut meats, 3,194 pkgs; lard, 1,954 tes; whisky, 865 brls. Exports— For twenty-four hours—Flour, 27,000 brls; wheat, 276,000 bu; corn, 159,000 bu; oats, 1,000

bu; rye, 13,000 bu. PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, and rather tame till towards the close of the session; then turned upwards in sympathy with wheat. Hogs were easier with buyers holding off, and there was not much change in the advices from other points The packers were doing little, not disposed to regard favorably a boom in prices thus early in the season. The packing of this city to date is reported as 450,000 head since Nov. 1. against 508,500 to same time last year.

mess Pork—Sold down 5c, advanced 10c per brl. and closed 5c above Friday's latest prices, at \$11.17½0118 20 seller January, \$11.35@11.27½ for February, \$9.95@10.00 for December, \$10.50 for old pork, spot;\$10.75 for new. Sales were reported of 600 bris old at \$10.50; 18,750 bris seller January at \$11.07%@11.17%; and 3,750 bris seller February at \$11.25@11.37%. Total, 23,100

LARD-Advanced 5@7%c per 100 lbs, and clos LARD—Advanced 5627% per 100 lbs, and closed 5c above the latest prices of Friday, at \$6.95% 6.97% for January, \$7.05%7.07% for February, \$6.75 for old, and \$6.82%@6.85 for new, cash or seller December. Sales were reported of 500 tcs seiler December. Sales were reported of 500 tcs new at \$8.82½; 50 tcs kettled at \$6.75; 750 tcs seiler January at \$8.87; 60.75; 15.50 tcs seiler January at \$8.87; 40.07½; and 7.250 tcs seiler February at \$8.97; 40.710. Total, 24.050 tcs.

MEARS—Were in good demand at former quotations. Green hams were ½c higher, which tebecked trade. Other cuts were a shade firmer. Sales were reported of 50.000 its green shoulders on private terms; 150 boxes shoulders at \$3.90; 75 tcs sweet-pickled do at 5c; 400 boxes long and short clears at \$5.40 spot, \$5.4565.47½ for January, and \$5.60 for February; 40 boxes do on private terms; 450, 000 lbs green hams at \$6.3566.37½ for 16-lb average, spot and seller December. The closing prices for the leading cuts were about as follows for parily-cured lots:

ing on the second	Shoul- ders.		L. & S. clears.	
Loose	3.95	5.60	5.70	\$5.60 5.80 5.70 5.75
Short ribs, sell Long clears quot boxed; Cumberian hams, 7½@8c; sv @85% of 01 10 to 15 ages. 6%@6%c; degreen shoulders, 3 Bacon quoted at for short ribs, 8½@ hams, sill canvased GREASE—Was quit of the control of the	ed at ods, 5% veet-pic average o selle %c. 5@5% of the selle and pace and pace and 4% of at \$8.	\$5.35 leading the short classed. See the short classed the sho	oose and boxed: I ms quot ams, sam ober, 63 oulders, lears, 8% for white or brown of for mes	so. 55.55 one cut sed at 8 ne aver- 606 %c; 808 %c; 609 c for

Tallow - Was quiet at 6%@7c for city and 6% @6%c for country. BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR—Was in better demand for shipment at unchanged prices. Local dealers did little. Sales were reported of 375 bris winters on private terms; 3,600 bris spring, in sacks, partly at \$5.15635.20.
Total, 3,975 bris. Export extras were quoted at \$5.0063.25 in sacks, and localized the same dealers. \$5.00@5.25 in sacks, and double extra do at \$5.2 OTHER MILLSTUFFS Sales were 15 cars bran a

\$8, 37% @8. 75 per ton; 4 cars middlings at \$9.25@ 11.50; 2 cars shorts at \$9.25@9.50; 125 tons feed at \$18.00 per ton. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$15.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was loss active, but strong-SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, but stronger, advancing 14@114c, and closing 15c above the latest prices of Friday. The market was very tame during the first half of the session, though the British telegrams read "shade dearer," and New York was firm in sympathy. There were very few orders here, and light trading. Later the receipt of orders in New York to buy wheat for the Continent of Europe was reported here, and probably some buying orders were sent along with the news, which increased the demand here, making our market active and strong. The receipts here were small and much exceeded by the shiments, while the same rule seems to have obtained at other points recently. This probably spurred up European merchins to operate, present prices not being deemed high enough to draw from first hands sufficient to meet the demand for current consumption. There was a good inquiry for No. 3 by shippers, the market closing firm at \$1.08. Cash No. 2 was in fair request, but seemed to be chiefly wanted to carry against futures. It closed at \$1.17%. Soller January took the lead in the trading. It opened (on the sidewalk) at \$1.18%, sold at \$1.18%, then at \$1.18%, and advanced to \$1.19% at the close. Seller December sold at \$1.10% [a]. 17%, and November was nearly mominal at \$1.18% [a]. 17%, both closing at the outside. Spot sales were reported of 49,000 bu No. 2 at \$1.16% [a]. 17%, [a]. 100 but Albert and S. 200 bu No. 3 at \$1.10% [a]. 17% [a]. 100 but Albert and S. 200 but and S. 200

LATEST.

Saturday afternoon wheat was active and higher, selling at \$1.19\%.0.1.20 for January, which closed at \$1.19\%. December closed at \$1.18\%.0.18\%.0.18\%.

Corn was quoted at 43\%\@43\% for May. Mess pork sold at \$1.1.27\% for January, and lard was quoted at \$7.05 for January and \$7.05 bid for February.

	GENERAL MARKETS.
	BROOM-CORN-Dealers report a good demand
	and a firm market at a higher range of prices:
	Choice hurl
	Red-tipped do and hurl 5 @5%
	Inferior
	Crooked 3 @4
	BUTTER-The market was quiet and steady.
	Prices, while rather above the views of buyers.
	were firmly sustained by bolders, among whom
	there appears to be a good deal of confidence.
	Stocks are small. We quote:
	Creamery
	Good to choice dairy
	Medium 20325
	Inferior to common 10 %18
	Roll
1	BAGGING-Was quoted as before. A light busi-
١	ness was doing at the range of prices following:
1	Stark 224 Burlaps 11 @14
1	Brighton, A 22 Gunnies, single13 @1314
1	Otter Creek 194 Do. double 224@234
	Lewiston 2014 Wool sacks 40 @43
	CHEESE Sales were effected at fully provious

CHEESE-Sales were effected at fully previo quotations, the market ruling slightly firmer und better inquiry. We repeat our list: Full cream
Part skim
Low grades
COAL—Was quoted as before. There demand at the prices given belo Lackawanna and Pittston, all sizes... Erie and Briar Bill....

COOPERAGE Lard tierces sold at \$1.40, and

cially new features were developed.
moderate demand at nominally
though raisins, currants. prunes, as
lines were easy. We quote:
FOREIGN.

Brazils 94% 10
Pecans 10% 2114
GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in request and steady. Dealers were getting in their supplies, and there was considerable inquiry from outsiders who are in a hurry to get their stock before cold weather. Fine apples are held at \$3.00@3.50 in lots from store:
Apples, \$brl, in car lots \$2.25 @2.75
Cranberfies, \$brl 6.00 @7.00
Lemons, \$box 5.00 @5.50
Louisiana oranges, \$brl 6.00 @7.00
Louisiana oranges, \$brl 7.00
GROCERIES—The sugar market was reported stronger in New York, but here the feeling was easy, the quotations given below being shaded an \$4c. Coffees were strong, with a further advance in common and roasting Rto. Sirups, solces, and other lines were about steady. A good onsiness was doing within the range of the following quotations:

8	tions:
	BICE.
:	Carolina 74@ 84
13	Louisiana 74@ 84
C	Rangoon 6%@ 7%
	Java244@294
	Costa Rica 19 (520%
N	Rio, fancy 194@204
0	Rio, prime to choice
•	Rio, good
73	Rio, fair 1614@1714
6	Rio, common 154@16
3	Rio, roasting 14%@15
49	SUGARS.
10	Patent cut loaf
	Crushed
7.0	Granulated and powdered
•	A standard 10%@10%
	A No. 2
	Extra C
t	C No. 1 9%@10
5	Yellow 8%@ 9%
1	SIRUPS.
81	Choice corn or sugar 48 @50
Ш	
8	
a	
8	
1	Fair do
4	
31	Allspice SPICES

No. 1 prairie. 9. 506 10.00

Slough 7.00 7.50

HIDES—Were in continued good demand and firm. It is understood that some fine lots of green-cured stock have sold at 11c:

Green-cured hides, all weights. 9 D 104 2013

Calf. 9 D 14 214

Dry mint. 9 D, prime. 18 620

Dry salted, 9 D 14 615

Green city butchers' cows 714

Green city butchers' cows 815

Sheep pelts, wool estimated 40

OILS—Nothing new was developed, the general market continuing active and firm. Carbon moved up another 1/201c, and a further advance in turpentine was also noted. We now quote Carbon. 110 degrees test. 171/

Carbon, headlight, 173 degrees test. 211/

Carbon, headlight, 173 degrees test. 211/

Lard extra winter 62

Lard, No. 1 56

Lard, No. 2 48

Linseed, raw. 83

is cassing through here:
Washed fleece, medium.
Washed fleece, fine, per b.
Medium unwashed
Fine do
Coarse do
Tub-washed, choice.

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. | Cartie | Cartie | Monday | 4, 182 | Tuesday | 2, 607 | Wodnesday | 3, 408 | Thursday | 4, 974 | Friday | 3, 228 | Saturday | 2, 200 | 26, 397 57, 152 46, 534 50, 975 41, 479 40, 000 262, 537 229, 351 109, 991 116, 074
 Shioments—

 Monday
 1,016

 Tuesday
 360

 Wednesday
 1,332

 Thursday
 1,209

 Friday
 952
 3, 286 4, 400 5, 438 6, 220 5, 241 13 171

Total 4,869 24,585 184 course of prices during the week just ended were in marked contract with the previous week. Instead of the extreme duliness and depression then prevailing, the market has been active and buovant, with an advance in prices more than equal to the decline sustained during the previous two weeks. The improved position of the Eastern markets, the moderate supply, and the favorable weather all worked to the advantage of sellers, and weather all worked to the advantage of series, and they were not only enabled to keep the pens clear, but to daily advance prices. The end of the week found values 25@50c per 100 lbs higher than during the week before, the improvement being most marked in butchers' and common stuff. The qualty of the supply cent average. More well-fatted droves were to be seen, and the proportion of choice and extra grades also was more prominent. Saturday's trading was

done at fully-sustained prices, although the recipts were unusually liberal for the last day the week. The market closed firm, with only few odds and ends left over.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS. Mo., Nov. 22.—CATTLE—Supply light; little doing, and the usual Saturday feeling prevails; prices entirely unchanged; receipts, 800; shipments, 200.

SHEEF—Unchanged; receipts, 1, 100; shipments, none. sone. Hoss—Slow and low; Yorkers. \$3.60@3.75 packing, \$3.60@3.80; butchers to select, \$3.80@ 3.95. Receipts, 19,200 head; shipments, 2.60

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22.—Hoes—Easier; common. \$3.20@3.75: light, \$3.80@3.95; packing, \$3.95@4.10; butchers!, \$4.10@4.15; receipts, 1,300; shipments, \$4.45. LUMBER.

The cargo market was almost deserted. A load of piece-stuff was on sale but received no attention, buyers being absent. A few more cargoes are expected this week if the weather is favorable or vessels to go out. Following are the quota

Shingles 2.25@ 2.50
The yard market was steady. Trade continues fair, and many dealers are kept busy filling old orders. Following are the quotations: First and second 1½ @2 inch.

First and second clear rough, 1 inch.
First and second clear rough, 1 inch.
Third clear do.

First and second clear rough, 1 inch.
Third clear do.

First and second clear dressed siding
Common dressed siding.

Flooring, second common, dressed.
Box boards, 13 inch and upwards.

A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough, 3
B stock boards, 10@12 inch.

C stock boards, 10@12 inch.

Fencing, 1st quality. C stock boards, 10@12 inch.
Fencing, 1st quality.
Fencing, No. 2
Common boards, outside for dry...
Common boards, No. 2
Dimession stuff.
Dimession stuff.
Pickets, rough and select.
Lath

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR EIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

Liverpool. Nov. 28—11:30 s. m.—Fleurs—No.

1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 3d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter. No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 9d; spring, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 10s 7d; club No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 10s 9d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s 8d.

Provisions—Pork, 50s. Lard, 37s 6d.

Liverpool. Nov. 22.—Corron—Quiet at 6% 6% d; cales, 7, 000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,350.

Provisions—Prime mess beef, 23s. Lard—American, 40s 6d.

Chesis—Fine America—

LONDON, NOV. 22.—REFINED PETROLEUM—7%@ | at 31c cash; 314@314c December; 334@33%c January. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged. PALE RESIN-98 6d.

PALE RESIN-98 6d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—298.

ANTWERP, NOV. 22. —PETROLEUM—23f.
The following were received by the Chicago
Board of Trade:
Livenroot., Nov. 22.—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 10s
30@13s. Wheat—Winter, 10s 9d@11s 3d: spring,
10s@10s 9d; white, 10s 7d@11s 3d; cinb, 11s
5d@11s 9d. Old corn, 5s 8d. Pork, 58s. Lard,
37s 8d. 378 6d.

LONDON. NOV. 22.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat a shade dearer; California, 10s 4a@10s 9d; white Michigan, 11s 3d; red winter, 11s 2d; spring, new No. 3, 9s 2d; No. 2, 10s 7d. Corn strong. Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer. Corn steady. Cargoes on passago—Wheat a shade dearer. Corn guiet.

cargoes on passage—wach a sand-death. Conquiet.

Liverpool. Nov 22—12 m.—Wheat in fair demand and firm; red winter, 11s 2d; No. 2 spring, 10s 7d; new No. 3 do, 10s 2d. California advanced 14. Corn—Good market advance necessary to buy in quantity. American mix-d, 5s 7d. Cargoes off boast—Wheat in fair demand. Corn in good demand. Weather unsettled. Pork—Western orime mess, 56s. Lard. 37s. 4d. Bacon—Long clear, 35s; short clear, 36s. Tallow. 41s. Cheese steady at 63s. Beef—Prime mess, 83s 6d.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Cotton—Easy at 12%@ 124c; futures steady; November, 12.08c; December, 12.08c; January, 12.21c; February, 12.32c; March, 12.51c; April, 12.67c; May, 12.82c; June,

March. 12.51c; April. 12.67c; May, 12.82c; June, 12.94c; July, 13.03c.

FLOUR—A shade stronger for medium and low grades; receipts, 16,000 bris; super State and Western, \$5.00@5.40; common to good extra, \$5.50@5.80; good to choice, \$5.85@7.75; white wheat extra, \$5.80@6.25; extra Ohio, \$5.60@7.50; St. Louis, \$5.60@8.00; Minnesota patent process, \$7.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand; receipts, not given; nugraded spring, \$1.20@1.37; No. 3 spring, \$1.30½@1.32; No. 2. spring, \$1.35½@1.37; ungraded winter red, \$1.33@1.45; No. 2 do, \$1.45½@1.40%; steamer, No. 2, \$1.40; mixed

spring, \$1.30%@1.32; No. 2 spring, \$1.35% spring, \$1.35% winter red. \$1.33@1.45; No. 2 do, \$1.45%@1.46%; steamer, No. 2, \$1.40; mixed winter, \$1.30@1.41; ungraded amber, \$1.30@1.44; No. 2 amber, \$1.44@1.45; No. 1 amber, \$1.44. No. 2 do, \$1.30% 1.30% 1.30%; No. 1 do (saies 97.000 bn); \$1.43% 1.30% 1.30%; No. 1 do (saies 97.000 bn); \$1.43% 1.44% 1.45; No. 2 Western, 80@90c. Corn—Very moderate trade; receipts, \$14.000 bn; ungraded, 60@60%; No. 3, 58c; steamer, 50@50%; No. 2. 60%@60c; yellow, 63c; No. 2 white, 60c; No. 2. December, 67%c. Oats—Market easier; receipts, 25, 000 bn; mixed Western, 44@146; white do, 46%@48c.

HAY—Steady at 50@55c.

HOFS—Dull and unchanged.

GHOOKRIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar dull and nominal. Nolasses steady and unchanged. Rice—Demand active and steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, but steady; United, 11%c; crade, 7%@8%c; refined, 8%c.

TALLOW—Quiet, but firm, at 7@7%c.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTYNIN—Quiet, but firm, at 7@7%c.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTYNIN—Quiet, but firm, at 7@7%c.

LEGOS—Quiet, but firm; Western, 18@22c.

LKATHERS In good demand; hemiock soles, Beenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middles, and heavy weights, 30c.

WOOL—In good demand at full prices; domestic

Baenos Ayres and Rio Grande Inch. midutes, and heavy weighta, 35c.

Wool.—In good demand at full prices: domestic fleece. 40:255c; unwashed, 14
233c; Texas, 17@35c.
Phovrisions—Pork firm; mess, \$11.10@11.50.
Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm and unchanged. Lard strong; prime steam, \$7.25@7
35.

7 35.

GHEESE—Quiet, but firm; Western, S@13c.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

WHIEKY—Nuominal at \$1.16@1.17.

METALS—Manufactured copper quietland thanged; ingot lake, 21%c. quietland un-

Milwaukes, Nov. 22.—Receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Milwankee for the week

Articles.	RECE	IPTE.	SHIPM	ENTS.
Articles.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
our, bris	51, 662 23, 450 80, 317	24, 160 30, 700 68, 715		385, 575

To the Western Associated Press. MILWAUKER, Nev. 22.-Flour-Demand fair

and market firm.

GRAIN-Wheat firm; opened at an advance of %c and closed strong; No. 1 Milwankee hard, \$1.19%; No. 1 Milwankee, \$1.19; No. 2 do, \$1.17%; November, \$1.17%: December, \$1.18; January, 11. 19%; No. 3 Milwankee, \$1.06%; No. 4, \$1.01; rejected, 90%c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 41c. Oats ower; No. 2, 32%c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 1, 71%c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, cash, 72c. Provisions—Quiet, but firm. Mess pork quiet

at \$10.50 cash; \$11.10 January. Lard-Prime steam, \$6.75 cash; \$6.90 January. Freight of the steam of the stea

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22. -FLOUR-Market dull; Western extras, \$5.50@5.75; Wisconsin extras, family, \$5.70; Minnesota extras, family, \$6.00; good. \$6.25; choice, \$6.37½; fancy, \$6.50; Minnesota patent process, \$7.00@8.25. Rye flour dull, at \$5.25@5.37½.

GRAIN-Wheat quiet; Western rejected, on track, \$1.33%; Western red, \$1.40%; No. 2 red track, \$1.33%; western red, \$1.40%; No. 2 red in elevator, \$1.41; No. 2 red, cash and November, \$1.41 bid, \$1.43 asked: December, \$1.42%@1.43 asked for January. The Washington Street and Girard Point Elevators give notice that on and after Dec. 1, 1879, and until further notice, the rate of storage on grain in the Washington Street and Girard Point Elevators will be 1%c per bu for every ten days or fractional part thereof, an advance of 1c. Corn steady; low mixed on track, 56c; high mixed do, old, 57c; sail mixed cash and November, 57%c bid, 59%c asked; December, 57%c bid; 58%c asked for January. Oats quiet and unchanged. nd unchanged.
Provisions—Firm and unchanged. Lard, 7%@

Provisions—Firm and unchanged. Lard. 7-36-7-7%c.

BUTTER—Steadier: creamery extra, 35@37c;
New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvanis, extra, 32@33c; Western Reserve, extra, 25@27c.

EGGS—Demand active; Western, 22@23c.
CHESSE—Steady; creamery, extra, 12%@13c.
PETROLEUM—Market dull: redned, 8%c.
WHISKY—Market dull: Western, \$1.14.
RECEIPTS—Flont, 3,300 bris; wheat, 16,000 bn; corn, 5,500 bu; oats, 6,500 bu.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE. Md., Nov. 22. - FLOUR-More act-

ve but unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat-Western higher but closed easier Gnain-Wheat-Western higher but closed easier; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and November, \$1.44@1.44%; December, \$1.45@1.46%; January, \$1.49@1.49%; February, \$1.52%@1.52%. Corn-Western higher but closed dull and neglected; Western mixed, spot and November, 60@10%c; new, 55%c; December, 60%@00%c; January, \$1.50%.

00%c; new, 55%c; December, 60%@00%c; Jannary, 59@39%c. Oats steady; Western white, 46@48c, do mixed, 44@45c; Pennsylvania, 40@48c. Rye quiet at 85c.

HAY—Firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania, 317.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, without change.
BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western, packed and roll. 23@28c.

EGGS—Quiet; fresh, 20c; limed, 16c.
PENDLEUM—Unchanged.
COFFEE—Quiet; Rio cargoes. 14@17%c.
SUGAR—Quiet; A soft. 10%@10%c.
WHISKY—Firm at \$1.13@1.13%.
FRIGHTS—Unchanged.
RECRIPTS—Unchanged.
RECRIPTS—Floar, 3. 107 bris; wheat, 38, 200 bu; corn, 15, 200 bu; oats, 2. 400 ou.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 114, 600 bu; corn, 20,000 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 404, 100 bu; corn, 20,000 bu.

SALES-Wheat, 404, 100 bu: corn, 20,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

New ORLEANS, La., Nov. 22.—Flour—Quiet but steady; superfine, \$4.5004.75; XX, \$5.250.

5.50; XXX, \$5.7506.00; high grades, \$6.250. GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm at 52@58c. Oats in good demand at 44@45c.

Conn-Meal—Market easier; \$2.80@2.85.

Hav—Quiet; choice, \$21.50.

Provisions—Pork firmer; \$12.00@12.12%.

Lard, theree.\$7.82%; keg. \$8.25. Bulk mests in fair demand and market firm; shoulders. loose, 4%@

at 31c cash; 31'4@31'4c December; 33'4@33'4e
January. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged.
WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.10.
PROVINTONS—Pork quiet at \$10.87'4. Lard caster;
64c bid. Dry salt meats quiet: shoulders, 33.76
@3.75 cash; \$3.72'4@3.75 December; clear rith,
\$5.55@5.65; clear, \$5.75@5.80. Bacon nominal.
RECEITS—Flour, 5.000 or : wheat, 17.000 an;
corn. 35.000 bu; oats, 8.000 bu; barley, 7.000 bn.
Shiffickers—Flour, 7.000 bris; wheat, 1.000
bu; corn, 1,000 bn.

BOSTON. BOSTON. Mass., Nov. 22.—FLOUR—Western super-fine, \$5.00@5.25; common extra. \$5.50@6.00; Wisconsin extras. \$5.75@6.25; Minnesota do. \$6.00@7.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$6.75@7.00; lilinois and Indiana, \$6.75@7.25; St. Louis, \$7.00@7.50; Wisconsin and Minne.

sots patent process, spring wheats, \$7.50@9.00; winter wheats, \$7.25@7.75. winter wheats, \$7.25@7.73.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; new and old mixed and yellow, 62@64c. Oats in fair demand: No. 1 and ar-Tra white. 47% 650c: No. 2 white, 48% 647c: No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 43@44%c. Rye—Market dull at 25c.

RECUITYS—Flour, 8,000 bris; corn, 28,000 bu; wheat, 44,000 bu.

CINCINSATI, Nov. 22. -Corron-Quiet at 114c. FLOUR-Steady, at \$5.90@8.90. GRAIN-Wheat dull, at \$1.28@1.30. Corn firm. at 47@48c; new. 38@43c. Oats steady and un-changed. Rye firm, at 85c. Barley quiet and un-changed.

PROVISIONS-Pork steady, at \$11.50. Lard firm, hanged. Lineard Oil-Firm, at 80c.

TOLEDO. Tolebo, O., Nov. 22.—ORAIN—Whest quiet; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.27; amber Michigan, cash, \$1.30; No. 2 red Wabashe, cash. \$1.00; No. 3 do. cash, \$1.24; rejected, \$1.10; amber Western, \$1.31; No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.32; No. Western, \$1.31; No. 2 amber fillnois, \$1.32; No. 2 red mixed, \$1.28. Corn quiet but wteady; No. 2 cash, 444(c; new, 43/4c; December, new, 43/4c; rejected, new, 42c. Oats quiet; No. 2, December, 34/4c. CLOYER-SEED-Mammoth, \$5.30; prime, \$5.20; No. 2, \$4.90.

DRISSED HOGS-\$4.75.

RECEIPTS-Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SRIFMENTS-Wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 2,000 ou.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 750 bris: wheat, 24,000 bu; corn. 50,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—By railroad—Wheat, 30,100 bu; corn, 23,500 bu. By canal—None.
GRAIN—Wheat, entirely neglected. Corn dull; 2,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 50c. Oats and rye neglected. Barley duil and easy; 1 car Michigan and 2 cars 6-rowed State all at 70c on CANAL FREIGHTS-Notwithstanding reports of ice on canal, 2 loads corn shipped to New York

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 22. -Corrox-Quiet at

ELOUR-Quiet and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat firm at \$1.22@1.25. Corn frm; old waite, 48c; mixed, 46c. Oats quiet but firm; white, 37c; mixed, 35%c. Rye firm at 85c. HAT -In good demand at \$14.00@16.00. Provisions—Pork firm at \$11.25. Lard firm; choice lenf tierce, 7%@8c; do keg. 8%c. Whisky—Market steady at \$1.09.

PEORIA. PZORIA, III., Nov. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 winter, \$1.20@1.204; No. 2 spring, \$1.16@1.17. Corn active and steady; new high mixed, 36c; new No. 2, 354c; sales for May at 424c. Onts mactive and firm; No. 2 white, spot, 326-324c; May sold at 36c. Rye firm; No. 2, 78c. Highwines—Scarce and firm at \$1.08%.

DETROIT. DETROIT. Mich., Nov. 22.—Grain—Wheat quiet; extra. \$1.29; No. 1 white, \$1.28%; November, \$1.28%; January, \$1.31%; February, \$1.34%; milling No. 1. \$1.25.
KECERT'S—Wheat, 31,000 bu.
Shipments—None.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS. Nov. 22.—GRAIN-Wheat firm; No. 2 red, \$1.24@1.27. Corn steady at 37%2 38c. Oats steady at 32%@34%c. Provisions—Clear rib, 5%@6c. Lard, 6%c.

OSWEGO. Oswage, N. Y., Nov. 22. -GRAIN-Wheat firm. Corn steady ; Duluth, 57e.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22. —PETROLEUM—Firmer; standard white. 110 test, 9%c. PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 22. - PETROLEUM-Active; ernde excited; \$1.22% at Parker's for shipment; refined, 8 %c, Philadelphia delivery.
OIL CITT, Pa., Nov. 22.—PETROLEUM—Market opened excited, with sales at \$1.18%, declined to \$1.15%, advanced to \$1.20, declined to \$1.10%; advanced and closed at \$1.18%; shipments, 31.—000, averaging 40,000; transactions, 700,000.

WOOL Boston, Nov. 22. - Wool the past week has been more excited than any time this year. News of buoyant opening sales in London caused a rush of buyers here, but they found the most of the desirable wool held at a considerable advance. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 47@51c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 43@50c; delaine and combing, 48@52½c; Kentucky, 38%@40c; Missouri, 38@41c tub-washed, 54@56c.

NEW OBLEANS, Nov. 22. - Corron-Steady with a fair denand; middling, 11%c; low do, 11%c; net receipts, 3,581 baies; gross, 4,917; exports to Great Britain, 5,706; sales, 17,000; stock, 210,218.

St. Louis. Nov 22.—Gorron—Lower; middlings, 11%c; sales, 4,500 bales; receipts, 3,800; shipments, 2,200; stock, 54,800. DRY GOODS.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The cotton market con-tinues active and prices very firm. Prints in steady request, and stocks of fancies, robes, and solids very light. Ginghams firm, with an upward look. Dress goods in fair demand. Men's wear of woolens in fair request and steady in prices. Foreign goods remain quiet.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Nov. 22.—Spirits of Turped Tine—Jelerings at 40c.

MARINE NEWS.

A COLD NORTHWESTER The southwesterly and westerly winds of Saturday were changed to a cold northwesterly breaze and a lively one at that—before midnight of that day, and vessels that left port were compelled to put about and return. There was a long roll out-side from the northward. The schr Halsted hammered away at the sea for several hours, and after getting as far as Waukegan, and losing her flying

The schr Winnie Wing, bound for Pentwater, was compelled to run back after zetting well on her course. She will leave again as soon as a fair wind enables her to.

The schr Two Brothers fetched off Calumet, and the tug Black Ball was sent out in answer to sale nal to tow her into this port.

The schr Norman arrived in from Menominee yea-terday with a cargo of lumber, and Capt. Dicker-son reports that while lying under Plum Island Wednesday, he saw a small fore-and-aft schooner at anchor in the evening, but when daylight came she was not visible, and he does not know what be-came of her.

Sec. Molasses—Market easier; 182.8002.85.

Bay—Quiet; choice, \$21.50.
Provisions—Pork firmer: \$12.00012.12%.
Lard, tierce. \$7.62%; keg. \$8.25. Bulk mests in fair demand and market firm; shoulders, loose. \$4.50.
Sc. clear rib, 6%c; clear, 6%c. Bacon quiet but steady; shoulders. \$4.60; clear rib. 8%c; clear, 8%c. Hams, sugar-cured, scarce and firm at 1000 1.10.
Grockriss—Coffee quiet but firm: Rio carces, ordinary to prime. \$140.17%c. Sugar framer; common to good common, \$6.603; clair to fully fair, 70.7%c; prime to choice. \$7.608c; claired. \$4.08%c. Molasses—Market easier; common. 25.26.76; entrifugal, 25.6030c. Rice in good demand at 6%c. Bran—80c.

St. Louis. Mo., Nov. 22.—Floure—Scarce and better; XX. \$5.5065.85; Family, \$5.9068.00; choice to fancy, \$6.050.
Grans—Whest opened very dult and closed fram and higher; No. 2 red. \$1.26%c. 21.31% 21

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22. Milwalkes, and who lost Phelps, proves to have be sarried German about 3 sater of the deceased res amowne. He is suppose ble sum of money upon it ing Milwankee, he expre the place, for a visit.
The wrecking tng Levis
pump off the schr Em II
Island, and will come Island, and will come quarters. The recent giverted the schooper intidered her sbandonment. Last night's weather cate seek shelter in our settle and consort. Which have prop Caldwell am selars Belle Wallbridge. Venture, Belle, Willia Democrat, Sparts, and Bedora broke her foregaths sevening, the wine lowing eraft started for barge E. B. Hale and cowell and consort, Guidland Buffalo; schra Lead Pulaski. The schr Alice B. Nor mand Buffalo; schra Leady
Palaski.
The schr Alice B. Nor
helow, with her fore, I
broken. These spars we
near Pilot Island. Th
Manfton harbor d-ring t
and Thursday. The onh
her was the Beesie Bo
Captain reports that on I
after, disabled by the lo
deavored to reach Son
falling, kept on before it
day a fore-and-aft scho
was seen heading directi
direction of the Sheepi
shut the craft out from w
ments could not be wate
No tag has yet been c
C. Butts, at anchor,
Sauble.

tion, Van Schaick, Gar there in the afternoon to

MILW

BUF Burralo, Nov. 23.—T to Tonawanda. They a lent squall of wind, rain singular accompanimed heavy thunder. The lit ford drifted on Horse-S ford drifted on Horse-S
lies full of water. Her
Life-Saving crew. Ligh
and will begin taking or
morning if the weather
loaded at Saginaw.
There is much anxiety
bouts of the barge Cuys
tow. The Music was
Long Point, with the E.
but the Cuyaboga was in
she broke adrift in the POINT S Special Dis POINT ST. IGNACE, M Badger State, which r

and, last night, had to tin, and is now laying

Up—Props Oneida, St Nine schooners are thr Joy is disabled at S Wind—Northwest and NAVIGAT The schr H. J. Web Nantical affairs wer unday. The schre Niagara, I I. Preston have stripp quarters at this port. yesterday. On the L ten ressels, and all of other trip, at least.

Dec. 28, 1878, Capt. on the laxe, and last en with the schr S. B. Pog will load lumber for Ch. The schr Gallatin with the schr S. B. Pog will load lumber for Ch. The schr Gallatin with the schr S. B. Pog will load lumber for Ch. The schr Gallatin with The Rutter, salt is

The new steam barge Abram Smith for Goor over all, 30 feet beam. The time for receiving hall and repairing the enue-cutter Andy John Nov. 24. The following were lags of this port during ing at 10 o'clock last to

Prop C. Huribut Bay C Stmr Chicago, Manitos Schr A. P. Nichols, M. Schr S. Anderson, Ma Schr Norman, Menomi Schr Kollingwood, Ma Schr Lincoln Dall, Mu Schr Lincoln Dall, Mu Schr Elegraph, Musk wireet. Schr H. d. Webb, Bri Schr Dan Newhall, Sto Schr I. M. Forrest, M. Schr Lookont, Menek; Schr J. M. Horecht, Schr H. d. Albrecht, Schr H. d. Albrecht, Silp. Behr Frank Crawford Silo.
Silo.
Silo.
Schr Northerner, Bay
Schr Minervo. Muskeg
Schr S. J. Luff. Meno
Sent L. A. Burton. M
Sehr C. Luling. Ford
Schr City Woodstock.
Schr E. R. Blake. Silo.
Schr Imperial. Black.

grop Inter-Ocean, Buscher Argonaut, Buffal Prop Avon, Buffalo, Prop S. D. Calawell, Schr L. W. Perry, Moschr Ada Medora, Ma Schr Belle Walbridge, Schr Arctarns, Scott's Schr Chandler J. We Schr Chundler J. We Schr Oliver Mitchell, Jehr Thomas, P. Shel WHAT MAYO To the Edd GRAND PACIFIC In to-day's issue of rison, in a card oste ttor of the Courierplication, with misr terms a "gushing in which Tus Tainung among other things, "Mr. Wakeman,

took no notes"; "
slightly mixed wi else"; and that " sonal regard for father the expres my mouth by your Permit me to sa Wateman did te rison's mouth; th ing" at that part of the subject part of the subject some flattery " of Mr. Harrison, bas Journa, unless speeches to Gen. G speeches to Gen. G speeches to Haver's mule; that he was ported; that my chaving contributed that his views, proand that i have necessary space to bly prompted rath by crompted rath by than by bly prompted rates ceasity than by Hespectfully, Victims of Bo Nineteen pensic ord Beaconsfield

NNATL -Corron-Quiet at 11 4c. 90@8, 90. \$1.28@1.30. Corn firm, Oats steady and un

bris: corn, 28,000 bn:

dy, at \$11.50. Lard firm, ulet and unchanged. Ba-Green meats firm; sales em. at \$1.09. high grades: others un

2. - GRAIN-Wheat quiet; Mabash, cash. \$1.30; c; rejected, \$1.10; amber amber Illinois, \$1.32; No. prin quiet but steady; No. ic; December, new, 43%; ata quiet; No. 2, Decemoth, \$5.30; prime, \$5.20;

3,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu

bu; corn. 50,000 bu. ern at 50c. Oats and duil and easy; 1 car rowed State all at 70c or

VILLE. \$2. -Corron-Quist at

t \$1.22@1.25. Corn firm: 46c. Oats quiet but firm; c. Rye firm at 85c. at \$14.00@16.00. m at \$11.25. Lard firm: 8c; do keg. 8½c. ady at \$1.09. ORIA.

OBIA.

22.—GRAIN—Wheat scarce
ser, \$1.20@1.20%; No. 2
Corn active and steady;
new No. 2, 35%c: sales for
stive and firm; No. 2 white,
old at 30c. Rye firm; No.

ROIT. -GRAIN-Wheat quiets white, \$1.28%; November, 31%; February, \$1.34%;

NAPOLIS. 7. Corn steady at 37%@

,000 bu. 1

WEGO. 25 - GRAIN-Wheat firm

22. - PETROLEUM-Firmer; at Parker's for shipment;

nhia delivery.
22.—Perroleum—Market
ales at \$1.1824. declined to
1.20. declined to \$1.1054
at \$1.1824; shipments, 31.—
t transactions, 700,000.

Vool the past week has been time this year. News of in London caused a rush of found the most of the desir-onsiderable advance. Ohio es. 47@51c; Michigan and felaine and combing, 400 1640c; Missouri, 38@41c

OTTON. ling, 11%c; low do, 11%c; 2. -Corron-Lower; mid-4,500 bales; receipts, 3,800; 24,54,800.

GOODS. t.—The cotton market con-ices very firm. Prints in ocks of fancies, robes, and shams firm. with an upward a fair demand. Men's wear uest and steady in prices. quiet.

PENTINE. 22. -SPIRITS OF TUBPER

IE NEWS.

el-before midnight of that left port were compelled to There was a long roll out-ard. The schr Halsted ham-for several hours, and after egan, and losing her flying in this port yesterday morn-

f lumber, and Capt. Dicker-lying under Plum Island small fore-and-aft schooner ag, but when daylight came and he does not know what be-

ed on Mr. Law last night to d heard anything from the med that his vessel was to at Thursday with coal for this heard from Capt. Wilson and a about the craft, though not y. If she left Gieveland is il after the big blow. The a, and valuable vessel, rew of the schr Two Fammin, also, arrived here yestorday, stories of the wreck and told it gave no facts in addition to sterday. Thinkuns.

Burton received some rough time lighthouse alip yesterher owner, left for Grand look after the sunken schr

tion, Van Schaick, Gardner, and Ferry went ap

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna MILWAUKER, Nov. 22.—The seaman shipped at dilwaukee, and who lost his life on the schr W. B. elps, proves to have been August Boness, an un-rried German about 33 years of age. A married eleter of the deceased resides on a farm near Ocon-enowee. He is supposed to have had a considera-

emowae. He is supposed to have had a considerable sum of money upon nis person, as, before leaving Milwankee, he expressed the intention of proceeding from Oswego to Dantzie, Germany, his native place, for a visit.

The wrecking tng Leviathan has taken her steampemp off the schr Em Davidson, ashore on Pilot Island, and will come to Milwankee for winter quarters. The recent gales and coid snaps converted the schooper into an iceberg, and thus rendered her abandonment until sorting importative. Last night's weather caused the following craft to seek shelter in our harbor: Steam-barge Payste and consort. Windsor; steam-barge Payste and Steam Belle. William Jones. Liberty. Free Democrat. Sparta, and R. R. Johnson. The Aus Medora broke her foregaff in making the harbor.

This evening, the wind having shifted, the following craft started for the lower lakes: Steamburge E. B. Hale and consort. Bradley: prop Caldwell and consort, Guiding Star; props Delaware and Buffale; schrz Leadville, Florida, Canton, and Palaski.

The achr Alice B. Norris arrived to night from

and Buffalo; schre Leadville, Florida, Canton, and Fulsaki.

The schr Alice B. Norris arrived to-night from below, with her fore, main, and mizzen booms broken. These spars were carried away yesterday sear Pilot Island. The Norris was en South Maniton harbor daring the storm of Wednesday and Thursday. The only vessel in company with her was the Beesie Boult, from Chicago. The Captain reports that on Thursday a large fore-andafter, disabled by the loss of her main-sail, endeavored to reach South Maniton harbor, and, failing, kept on before it up the lake. The same day a fore-and-aft schooner, evidently disabled, was seen heading directly for the east shore in the direction of the Sleeping Bear. A snow-squall shut the craft out from view, so that her movements could not be watched.

No tag has vet been dispatched for the barge L. C. Butts, at anchor, disabled, off Little Point Bauble.

Burralo, Nov. 23.—This morning the tug Bryant started to tow the schr Carlingford, lumber-laden, to Tonawands. They were struck by a very vio-lent squall of wind, rain, hall, and snow, with the singular secompaniment of vivid lightning and heavy thunder. The lines parted, and the Carling-ford drifted on Horse-Shoe Reef, where she now ford drifted on Horse-Shoe Reef, where she now lies full of water. Her men were taken off by the Life-Saving crew. Lighters have been employed, and will begin taking off her dock load to-morrow morning if the weather permits. The vessel was loaded at Saginaw.

There is much anxiety felt here as to the whereabouts of the barge Cuyahoga, of the tag Music's tow. The Music was last reported lying under Long Point, with the E. T. Gould, and W. L. Peek, but the Cuyahoga was missing, and it is feared that she broke adrift in the storm and was lost.

POINT ST. IGNACE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
POINT ST. IGNACE, Mich., Nov. 23.—The propagation of the propagation of the

and, last night, had to throw over forty tons of tin, and is now laying here waiting for a steam Up—Prope Oneida, St. Louis, Nyack.

Nine schooners are lying at Cheboygan. The schr Joy is disabled at St. James.

Wind—Northwest and fresh.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The schr H. J. Webb arrived from below with soal yesterday.

Nantical affairs were quiet yesterday, even for

Nantical affairs were quiet yesterday, even for Sunday.

The schrs Niagara, Helvetia, Ironsides, and W. I. Preston have stripped and gone into winter quarters at this port.

The arrivals and departures were few in number yesterday. On the Lumber Market there were ten yessels, and all of them were booked for another trip, at least.

Dec. 28, 1878. Capt. Tony Everrett made a trip on the lage, and last evening he was about to sail with the schr S. B. Pomeroy for Oconto, where she will load lumber for Chicago.

The sehr Galistin will get away about noon to-day.

The Rutter, salt laden, is expected in port to-BLSEWHERE.

The new steam barge to be built at Algenac by Abram Smith fur George Caldwell will be 150 feet over all, 30 feet beam, and 11 feet depth of hold. The time for receiving bids for rebuilding the buil and repairing the engine and boiler of the revenue-cuter Andy Johnson has been extended to Nov. 24.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arriva's and actual sailings of this port during the twanty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop C. Hurlbut Bay City, salt, N. W. R. R.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Schr A. P. Nichols, Marinette, lumber, Market.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, lumber, Market.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, lumber, Market.
Schr Norman, Menominee. lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Collingwood, Muskegon, Jumber, C. B. & Q.
Schr Lincoln Dail, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, White Lake, lumber,
Market.

Market. Sehr Telegraph, Muskegon, lumber. South Halsted street.
Schr H. J. Webb, Brie, coal, Madison street.
Schr H. J. Webb, Brie, coal, Madison street.
Schr Dan Newhall, Sturgeon Bay, ties, C., B. & Q.
Schr I. M. Forrest, Muskegon, iumber, Market.
Schr Lookout, Menekannee, lumber, Market.
Schr O. G. Mirer, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Market.
Schr Kate Gillett, Muskegon, lumber, Alien Slip.
Joh H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, iumber, Alien Slip.

Slip. Schr Frank Crawford, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.

Schr Northerner, Bay City, salt, R. I. R. R.

Schr Minerva. Muskegon. lumber, Marazine Slip.

Schr S. J. Luff, Menominee, Jumber, Market.

Schr E. A. Burton, Maskegon, lumber, Market.

Schr C. Luling. Ford River, lumber, Market.

Schr City Woodstock. Manistee, lumber, Market.

Schr E. R. Blake, Sturgeon Bay, posts, C., B. & Q.

Schr Imperial, Black River, lumber, Market.

Schr Imperial, Black River, lumber, Market ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Step Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Argonaut, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Argonaut, Buffalo, grain.
Prop S. D. Calawell, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Gulding Star, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Gulding Star, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Ada Medora. Manistee, light.
Schr Ada Medora. Manistee, light.
Schr Actarna, Scott's Bay, light.
Schr Chandler J. Weils, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Oliver Mitchell, Ogdensourg, grain.
Schr Thomas P. Sheldon, Buffalo, grain.

WHAT MAYOR HARRISON SAID.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, GHICAGO, NOV. 23. In to-day's issue of THE TRIBUNE, Mayor Haritor of the Courier-Journal, charges me, by im plication, with misrepresenting him in what he lerms a "gushing interview" on Gen. Grant, which TRE TRIBUNE republished. Mr. Harrison, among other things, says:
"Mr. Wakeman, in his conversation with me

took no notes"; "evidently got my remarks slightly mixed with those made by some one else"; and that "while I have a very high per sonal regard for Gen. Grant, I am unwilling to father the expressions of fulsome flattery put in

my mouth by your correspondent."

Permit me to say, and simply as fact, that Mr.

Wakeman did take notes: that no possible necessity existed for putting words in Mr. Harrison's mouth; that if there was any "gushat that interview, it was on the par' at that interview, it was on the part of the subject interviewed; that no "fulsome flattery" of Gen. Grant, emanating from Mr. Harrison, has ever appeared in the Courier-Larna, unless Mr. Harrison's welcoming speeches to Gen. Grant have within a day or two subpeared in that paper, in accordance with our worthy Mayor's most urgent request through the first that he was substantially truthfully reported; that my chief regret in the matter is in having contributed to Mr. Harrison's conviction that his views, pro or con, are at all momentous; and that i have to ask your courtesy for the necessary space to repel an insignation, probably prompted rather by a supposed political necessity than by a sense of truth or justice. Respectfully, EDGAR L. WAREMAN.

Victims of Beaconstield's Imagination Victims of Beaconsfield's Imagination.

Nineteen pensioners of the British army hold Lord Beaconsfield partly responsible for the fact, that they are destitute in Montreal. They read is riowing description of a Canadian Eldorado, to which, according to his Lordship, the pioneers of the Western States of the Union were flocking in groves, and, probably with a view of beading of the acquisitive Yankees, they started for America. They found Canada not the place they had pictured it, and are now living on bread and cheese in Montreal, at the expense of the Dominion Government. They will probably be sent back to England.

A driver of one of our wagons was cured of frozen ears by using St. Jacoos Oil; we have also ouserved the happiest results from this remedy in the second of the second the second of

TEXAS.

Paint Rock and Its Oaves-Finding the Skeleton of a Man Who Committed Suicide Twenty-nine Years Ago.

Arrest of a Brother-in-Law of Jess James ... A Plea for That Motorious Desperado.

Herrible outrage by a Negro upon a Prominent Lady---Wholesale Liquor-Men Fighting Recent Legislation.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 18.—Your corre pondent, in company with a guide and three priosity-seekers, visited a most interesting mountain last week, known as the Paint Rock situated about fifty miles due west of here. It is a most picturesque place, and the fact that its many projecting rocks were painted by the Indians at an early day makes it of unusual in terest to visitors. The smooth stones are covdrawn with red paint-rock, and, though evi dently done many years ago, they are vet quite distinct. One, high up on the mountain, is particularly attractive, being a rude representa-tion of an Indian of a borse making for an The horseman leans forward, and, from his parted lips can almost be heard the shrill warwhoop, as, with uplifted tomahawk and gleaming eyes, be dashes down upon his pale-face victim. The footman, thrilled with horror, seems easy prey for the merciless warrior, but had not, up to the time your correspondent left, been reached. Climbing further up the mountain, we came to

about five feet in diameter, and through a small opening in the back appeared yet another, whose dimensions could not be ascertained, as the eyesight was met by a gloomy space of un-fathomable darkness. We crawled into the first,—our half-breed guide taking the lead. though rather reluctantly, as he said the signs showed it to be the habitation of some specie of wild animal; but further investigation proved his surmise incorrect, and we found no one-either ulan or beast-who disputed the occupancy of the den. Picking up a good-sized stone, we struck the wall several times, and were surprised by hearing a rumbling, holiow sound. Greater was our surprise upon striking harder to see it give away entirely, and an opening appear, through which light could be seen coming in the cave, about fifty yards ahead, Beating out a hole large enough to crawl through, we proceeded to examine the new discovery further,—persuading guide again to lead the van, Going through the main part of the cave, and ap proaching the light, we saw what first appeared to be a number of white streaks on the dark Upon closer examination, we were ap-

nalled to find it THE GRIM SKELETON OF A HUMAN BRING.
Our hair began to assume a percendicular form,
our knees began to shake, and our teeth to quake; white the weird wreck seemed, as it were, to grin in derision of our weakness. Be coming composed, we approached the ghastly pectacle,—our guide still in the advance Every bone of the body was apparently in its place, except that of one toe, which was lying found sticking the rusty blade of a bowie-knife, whose handle, like Rip Van Winkie's gun, had rotted off with age. The skeleton was lying on its left side, the right hand lying immediately in front of the face, with the thumb resting against the nose-bone. The arm was resting on s white lime-rock, about seven inches around and about an inch thick. Glancing at this, we saw what appeared to be some plain capital letters, cut on its smooth surface. Holding it to the light, we deciphered the following words: I fell in here four days ago, when the Indians were running me. I am starving. If Bill don't find me to-morrow, I will run this knife through my own heart. I cannot stand to starve to death.

Nov. 1. 1850.

JOHN ROAN.

Nov. 1. 1850.

The sufferings of this poor unfortunate before his death can hardly be imagined, but it is certain they were ended on the morning of the 5th of November, twenty-three years ago. Examining the hole through which he had fallen, it was found to be about twenty-five feet high. Under it was a large pile of rocks, from which it seems the victim attempted to effect his eseape by building a wall up to the opening; but the loose rocks gave out and poor John Roan was DOOMED TO DIE. WAS DOOMED TO DIE.

We were so deeply impressed by the remarkable death of the stranger that we lost to time in getting out into the fresh air once again. With that unaccountable superstition again. With that unaccountable superstition with which all men are more or less afflicted, we did not take any memento of the dead, but left everything just as we found it. "Where moth doeth not corrupt mor thieves break through and steal." We stopped up the hole through which we entered, but it can be easily opened by any one who desires to look upon the weird spectacle wighin. Three men left this city yesierday for the purpose of making a more thorough search into the mysteries of the newly-discovered cave. Next week I will give the readers of The Tribune the benefit of their researches.

ALLEN PALMER, a brother-in-law of the notorious outlaw. Jessey James, was arrested just north of Fort Worth, on the edge of Cook and Grayson Counties, Monday night, by the Sheriff of Grayson, and monday night. Of the Sheriit of Graveon, and conducted to Sherman, where he is now incarcerated is the county-jail of that city. It is supposed by the authorities that Palmer was one of the gang that robbed the train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at Giendale, Mo., some time since. Circumstances point strongly to the fact that, if he is not implicated directly in the robbery, he is cognizant of the whereabouts of a number of the gang, who are either in this State or the Iudian Territory. A posse are now out in search for the gang, and it is more than probable their trail has been struck, and that el her their capture or a fight has followed. Palmer owns a ranch near hieurietta, in Clay County, and makes it his home, but has been absent several makes it his home, but has been absent several weeks under suspicious circumstances. He appeared suddenly in Sherman, a few days ago, and the mere fact that he is brother-in-law of James'caused the officials to shadow him, and he was finally arrested. The officers say they have sufficient evidence to lodge him in prison, the exact nature of which cannot at present be made public; but it is certain that this is the entering wedge of what promises to be a

entering wedge of what promises to be a

SAM BASS CAMPAIGN.

Palmer's name as one of the Glendale gang has not until now been made public, and it is highly probable that he is more particularly the accomplice of James alone, and not of the entire gang. The names of the gang directly connected with the robbery, as far as known, sre: Jessee James, leader; Henry Miller, James Coffman, James Cummins, and George Sheppard. The latter desperado is the one who is reported to have killed James near Joplin, Mo., last Suaday week; but the report is generally discredited here, and all of the abovenamed knights of the road are probably at this writing snucly enseonced in the Cross Timbers of North Texas, well "heeled" with Winchesters, powder and ball. Jesse was well known and had many friends in this vicinity, as well as many enemies. His career was made for him; he did not make it himself. When he, started in to rob and murder, he did so

BECAUSE RE WAS GOADED TO IT.

When the War was over, and he wanted to live

MOST HELLISHLY OUTRAGED

spected ladies, and a leader in Fort Worth society, had been

by a negro, and was then lying at the point of death from the injuries received at the hands of the black monster. Your correspondent visited the home of the unfortunate woman, and from her soh, who was absent at the time of the committal of the infamous deed, elicited the following facts:

On Sunday morning, a little before daybreak, a burly negro of the darkest hue, entered the bedroom where Mr. and Mrs. S. were sleeping, through an open window. Drawing a six shooter, and threatening to kill the first that made a noise, he proceded to drag the terrified wife from the bed, first ruthlesly tearing a suckling babe from her arms. Again threatening the invalid husband with instant death if he moved, he sprang through the open window, with his inanimate victim in his arms, and fied to the woods adjoining. The husband, who for months has been sorely afficied with the rheumatism, and was at that time bedridden, strength failed him, and he sank fainting to the ground. In this unconscious condition he was found, and conveyed to his home. Upon returning to consciousness, he told his pitiful story, and a party soon started in search of the abducted woman. She was found but a short distance from the house. lying

almost naked and insunsible on the ground, bleeding profusely from her ears, nose, and other parts of her body. The black demon had struck her several severe blows over the head with his six-shooter, thrown her lifeless form upon the ground, accomplished his bellish designs, and fied. Officers and citizens are now scouring the woods, and by my next writing I hope to be able to note the black monster's capture. A secret band has been organized, composed of about 100 of our most representative business men and citizens, who are resolute and determined, and, in the event of the negro's capture, we have the promise of witnessing a hemp-stretching entertainment, of ALMOST NAKED AND INSENSIBLE of the negro's capture, we have the promise of witnessing a hemp-stretching entertainment, of which you will be duly advised. The outraged lady, though some better, is lying in a critical condition, and the attending raysician informed your correspondent that he had but a faint hope of her recovers. The family were formerly from Clay County, Illinois, where Mr. Sparks was engaged in the farming business for many years.

Just now the ancient relie who occupies the Gubergatorial Chair at Austin, and the immaculate wisserges of the late Suxteenth Legislature, are going through a fine-tooth-comb process at the hands of

WHOLESALE-LIQUOR MEN.

WHOLESALE-LIQUOR MEN.

A State Covention has been called for the 18th, to convene at Houston. Delegates from each town in the State will be present, when proper steas will be taken, means devised, and money raised, for the purpose of fighting to the bitter end the obnoxious liquor laws passed by the late special session of the Legislature. The liquor men are complaining from two causes,—the first, that they are taxed out of all proportion in comparison with what merchants in other business pay. The second, that the State, which clamors so much about protection, is discriminating against the wholesale liquor men within her borders. Under the present law the liquor-dealer pays \$525 State and county tax, \$175 city tax, \$200 drummer tax, and \$125 Government tax,—making in all \$1,025,—not to speak of advalorem and other taxes. Three hundred dollars of this last results from the action of the late Legislature, the \$200 drummer tax and \$100 locrease in the city tax. What the liquor men are kicking about most is, not that they are overtaxed so much, but that there is such an immense discrimination against them. If an immense discrimination against them. It the object is to get them out of trade, they do not object to being taxed out, for they can take their money and put it in a more remunerative business; but the liquor-merchant of the North can sell all the goods he wants to in the State, and pay ho tax at all, except \$200 for a drummer, and is fast gaining the trade and selling an article inferior to that handled by Texas merchants,—thus taking the money out of the State and giving it no revenue; and, furthermore, by having no tax to pay, is killing the merchant doing business in Texas, and

WILL SOON DRIVE HIM FROM THE TRADE. will soon dealer but Texas is any occupation tax exacted; and all that has to be paid by the wholesale liquor-dealer elewaers is his United States at of \$120, and his tax alone on his stock just the same as if it were horses, cattle, or grain. Besides all this, the late Sixteenth has exacted that the liquor-men must now pay their yearly fax in advance, no matter whether they continue in business thirty days or not. When a new house starts in this State, the Kentucky and Tennessee wholesalers run him out of business forthwith by putting goods on the market for nothing it his town. The State gets one tax from him, and these foreign houses control the trade thereafter, and give the State nothing but the drummer's tax. The world might get along without whisky as a beverage of a stimulant; but it is admited everywhere as an article of commerce, and Trexas would bave as much of it to-day. If there was not a wholesale dealer in the State as she has now; and, taking this view of it, the liquor men selling to nay the State as as he has now; and, taking this view of it, the liquor men selling to nay the State as a she has now; and, taking this view of it, the liquor men feel indignant to think that they, who are willing to pay the State and the trade given into the bands of those who do not help the State at 1; and still hear dinned in their sars every day the cry of "Protection." The wholesale fiquor men say, You may break, you may banish from the State, if you mill:

But grind foreign and home merchants alike in the mill.

8.

WHAT GEN. LIEB SAID SATURDAY NIGHT.

To the Editor of The Tribmas.

CHICAGO, NOV. 32.—Please allow me a short of the Executive Committee of the Saturday evening, I am made to say "that I world with four men who seemed to the writer to be fair representatives of their class, and from the interview the follower than now.

"The state of the Executive Committee of the Saturday evening, I am made to say "that I world might be a fine of the Executive Committee of the Saturday evening, I am made to say In no other State but Texas is any occupation

Saturday evening, I am made to say "that I had bonored Gen. Grant as the 'savior of this Nation,' and, if Demogracy meant State-rights or subserviency to the South, I should be glad of the opportunity to say that I was not a Demograt."

of the opportunity to say that I was not a Democrat."

The following are, as nearly as I can recollect, the words I used on that occasion upon the the subject referred to: "I am not a hero-worshiper, but it was sufficient for me to see that all my old army comrades, without reference to politics, united in giving Geo. Grant a hearty welcome: to know that he had been, whether by accident or otherwise, the Commander-in-Chief of the srmies of the United States at the collapse of the Southern Rebellion, and that, apparently, a majority of the American people were looking upon him as the embodiment of the idea of indestruct bility of the Union of these States, to take part in his reception in this city."

I could not possibly have said that Gen. Grant was the "savior of this Nation." as such a statement would be at variance with what I consider historical truth, and absolutely opposed to my honest convictions.

I did not allude to State-rights, but I said that, if human slavery and the right of secession were tests of sound Democracy. I was glad of the opportunity to say that I was not a Democrat.

I have been accused of saying and doing a I have been accused of saying and doing a good many things, but never have been charged with being a "trimmer." Before and during the War, when the Democratic party had espoused the Southern cause, I was just Democrat enough to vote and act with the Republican party, which was opposed to slavery, secession, and nullification. When, some years after the close of the War, it had become apparent to me that that party had fallen a prey to the rule of "Rings and Bosses." my Democratic sentiment revolted against it, and I theneeforth voted and acted with the opposition, and shall continue to do so so long as I believe that the people and not ringsters and monopolists should govern this country. Respectfully,

A Mailelous Slander on Heistow Refuted.

discretized here, and all of the abovemaned knights of the road are
probably at this writing sourly enseconced in
the Cross Timbers of North Texas, well
"hered" with Winchesters, powder and ball.
I sesse was well known and had many friends in
this vicinity, as well as many enemies. His career was made for him; he did not make it
himself. When he, started in to rob and murder, he did so

BECAUSE HE WAS GOADED TO IT.

When the War was over, and he wanted to live
peaceably, he could not do so, for the hand of
man was argues him. He tried farming, but this also proved a complete failure. On borrowed capital lie embarked
in the mercantile business in Denisou, but a fire came and drank up
his all, leaving him considerably in debt.
The fates were against him. It was then he
turned to outlawry, because their was nothing
but oftiawry for him to foliow. It was kill or
die, roh or starre; and he did what any man sind
larly placed and similarly constituted would
have done.

When his story is told, and the world seehim without the glars of romance about him
with which he has been clothed by persons who
stmply write for the sake of writing, and pervert became they do not know the truth, then
it will be tound that Jesse James was not the
red-handed, black-hearted renegade he has been
painted. He has committed many crimes, but
more and deadler were committed east a peace
would be his which he has not know for many
syear.

Sunday morning last the news flashed over
this city that Mrs. Sparks, one of our most ro-

of their own, and that candidate the man who, called from a humble position to a place among the confidential counselors of President Grant, had endeavored to build himself up by tearing down the reputation of the man who honored and trust-

It will be noticed that the Inter-Ocean does not give The Tribune credit for a change of managers. The point is, that the perversity of The Tribung in leading the "boom" causes unbappings.

managers. The boint is, that the perversity of The Tribunk in leading the "boom" causes unhappliess.

One word as to the statement that Secretary Bristow tried to build himself up by tearing down the reputation of Grant. It is not true that he did so. No one has ever heard Bristow assail the personal integrity of Gen. Grant.

He pursued the rascals who were Hying in the shadow of Grant's name and using his friendship while they robbed the people, and it is Grant's misfortune that at last they succeeded in poisoning his mind against his faithful Secretary, just as the whisky ring of New Orleans succeeded in the last days of Grant's Administration in procuring the removal of District. Attorney Beckwith, who had gathered the testimony proving their guilt. We assure the Inter-Ocean, that it is a fact within our knowledge that Mr. Bristow has at all times snoken of Gen. Grant in terms of scrupulous respect.

The Inter-Ocean, going on to admonish the editors who "placed their puny petals" in the way of Grant, says:

While filling their columns with adulatory notices of Grant, they also discover in Blaine qualities which fill them with enthusiasm and admiration. They neglect no opportunity to encourage Mr. Blaine's friends, and to push him forward, if possible, to the point of antagonizing Grant. Meanwhile they hope, after inaugurating a strife between the friends of Grant and Blaine, to aton in with a candidate of their own selection and carry off the price. That this is a ally hope does not prevent it from being entertained by these gentlemen. They do not see that Gen. Grant's candidacy will depend in the first place upon his oping the practically unanimous choice of the nominating Convention.

The L-O. is pretty badly mixed up in this matter. It probably knows that Blaine is a

nominating Convention.

The I.-O. is pretty badly mixed up in this matter. It probably knows that Blaine is a candidate for the Presidency, and will remain so whether Grant runs or not. He, therefore, inevitably antagonizes the boom. If Grant cannot be nominated except by practical manimity—why, there is an end of his candidacy. Blaine and Sherman are not proposing to get obsequiously out of his way, and thus consent to be ciphers forevermore in our politics.

THE LA SALLE MINES.

tions with the Operatives—What the Men Want—The Strike Aiming at a Restora-tion of Last Winter's Wages. Special Correspondence of The Tribuns. La Salle, Ill., Nov. 22.—The condition of the

toilers of this great Commonwealth, of the men who develop the resources of the coun-try and create the wealth which makes it powerful and prosperous, can never be a matter of indifference to such a newspaper as THE TRIB-UNE, or to that large and important section of spology will therefore be offered for the claims now made upon your space for a statement on particularly of those employed at what are com-monly called the Jones Shafts, situate on the south side of the Illinois River, opposit this city. These works occupy, when in full operation, from 200 to 300 men and boys. The coa raised is of very excellent quality, and the de posit in the locality may be regarded as practi-

posit in the locality may be regarded as practically inexhaustible.

The miners are, for the most part, natives of
Cornwail, England, or their descendants; and
the neatness of their habitations manifests
their possession of those domestic virtues for
which the English are remarkable. Free conversation with several of the men and
an inspection of many more of their number impressed your correspondent with a high
sense of their sterling worth, sound judgment,
and thoughtful character. They are well informed upon the topics of the day; they speak
with moderation of the grievances of which
they complain, and their whole demeanor
strikes the observer with the conviction that
they form a community of good, useful, lawabiding citizens.

vote of the miners present at the meeting. There was not a dissentient voice. There is no terrorism existing among us; we are all of one mind as to the necessity of the strike, and of its pastice.

"No; we are not overpaid. For five years past men have not made an average of \$25 a month. The men we speak of are good men, who work every hour they can,—not skulkers or

with a certain will defined self-government in minor matters, but yet with a single customs tariff and a similar military system. In any case, the result of Holland joining in agreement with Germany and Athstria would have such a marked effect in the East that even the possibility of such a contingency ought not to be overlooked in this country. So long as the Dutch remain as they are to-day, a people bent on money-getting, concerning themselves little with the affairs of their neighbors, and wholly unaggressive, it matters little that they have acquired preponderance in the Eastern Archipeiago. Their chief possession, Java, has been singularly well managed. The population has largely increased of late years, until it is now 18,000,000; the trade is on the average very profitable, and altoge her it is a most desirable colony. In Sumatra, Borneo, and New Gunea the Dutch territories are not so valuable from a trading point of view; but there can be little doubt that, as the Javan system is extended and the natives are subdued, this wast archipelago, including the Celebes and the smaller islands, will form a really magnificent empire, controlling the whole stretch of ocean south of Singapore and Cochin China. Of course it is needless to conjure up dangers in the future which may melt away as they approach. Now, however, that events are taking so remarkable a turn in Central Europe, we cannot overlook what might be the results were the whole of these great islands to come under the control of a Bismarckian Germany by a compact involving something less than appexation, but still sufficient for the purpose. Many things that we cannot binder are at any rate worthy of observation and forethought. Certainly the conditions in the case we imagine would be widely changed. Lying between India and Australia would be the Indian Empire of the great Customs League, ever ready—if we are to judge of German policy in Asia by German policy in European League, with its possible addition to the great German Empire. Thus, whichever wa idlers.

"At the rates paid last summer, a man working constantly, and harder than consistent with the preservation of health and strength, could not make over \$25 a month. not make over \$25 a month.

"Of course we expect to win. Our strike sims at nothing but what is strictly reasonable between man and man. In justice we ought to have an advance on last winter's rates.

"Yes; our last strike was successful, but it reduced us pretty low. That was three years ago. By it we secured pay for all we sent up, 'rough and tumble,' as we call it; and the right to have our own check-weighman, who is paid by ourselves, to see that we have justice. Before that the system of screening was very oppressive to us.

paid by ourselves, to see that we have justice. Before that the system of screening was very oppressive to us.

"All the coal we use we have to pay for at the highest rates. The rentail of the Company's houses is also very high, considering the accommodation. No man can keep a cow. Even the keeping of a pig is looked upon with disapproval. So that it is betty hard to economize.

"We disapproved of Gov. Cullom's vetoof the Truck bill. The store-pay system is very had for the miner. The prices at the Company's store are almost always higher than in town. Then that sort of credit-system prevents good economical habits in the women, who, if they had their money in hand, in town could do far better with it than at the Company store, where they must take what they can get. Dealing at the store is not in one sense compulsory; but the miner who does not take tick there is looked upon with disfavor.

"Out of our wages we have to provide tools; and they are kept in repair, at our expense, by the Company's meo, but at fair rates. We do not compilation this score.

"As miners, we think we ought to rank for pay with skilled mechanics, for the occupation is one which requires regular training and a thoughtful, cautious exercise of power. Then

is one which requires regular training and a thoughtful, cautious exercise of power. Then the dangers to life and limb ought to be taken into account, for very few of us escape some form of arcident.

"We complain of the reckless competition of the owners. They always figure down wages to the lowest point, and expect to be able to cover their own losses by cutting down the worker. All the other items of cost have to be maintained,—interest of capital, salaries of officers, and an ou. We can see and calculate as well as the proprietors; and, by the additions they make to their possessions, and other circumstances, we see that they are all the time becoming richer, while the working miner grows older and poorer."

Practical President Lincoln.

Practical President Lineoln,

Philadelphia Times.

An incident is related by Mr. Murdoch, the tragedian, of Abraham Lineoln. Few who lived through the War have yet forgotten the noem of the "Sleeping Sentinet," which was written by Janvier in commemoration of an act of clemency by Lincoln in pardoning a young Vermont volunteer at the very moment when he had been led out to be shot for aleeping at his post. The first public reading of this poem by Mr. Murdoch took place at the White House, the President, the poet, and a large assembly being present. Before reading the verses aloud Murdoch pointed out to Mr. Janvier a slight postic liceuse where he had described the arrival of the President with the pardon as being accompanied by the sounds of rolling wheels, whereas Lincoln had ridden on horseback to the

place of execution. Janvier thought it a matter of very triding consequence, and the reading proceeded. As its close the President and many of the party were in tears. Lincoln, wiping the tell-tale drops from his cheeks, then said hastily in a smothered voice, "Very touching, Mr. Janvier, but I did not go in a coach," "Oh, well, Mr. Lincoln," said Senator Foote of Vermont, "we all know you would have gone on foot if it had been necessary," "Yes, but the fact is,—and let us stick to the fact,—I went on horesback," insisted Mr. Lincoln.

Gen, Grant's Beception in Chicago, Lemars (Ia.) Sentinel (Stategeri).

The social, political, commercial, manufacturng, and literary
Metropolis of the Mississippi Valley,
Received the Man on Horseback

Impassioned cosmopolitanism

And his irreversible destiny!

Whose mighty pulsations throb through nerves of steel

To the utmost boundary of the Continent,

The Great Captain
Was received with greater than Imperial onors. The magnificent pageant was, subordinately, Spontaneous homage of the Great City's heart or gratitude for the Nation's deliverance from the traitors' tolis, Secured by his unapproachable military

AST WEEK OF MARETZEK'S OPERA CO genius;
But, primarily,
1t was the shadow of the National faith
In Grant's more orilliant triumphs yet to come.
When the Great Warrior took the field in '61,
Our loose-jointed Confederation was in the
throes of dissolution;
When he surrendered his sword in '65, he did This Evening - Miss Rachel Samuela Mrs. Bice-Knor Miss Anaie Shofter, Messra, Haich, Peakes, Burnett Fink, and Closter, in Glibert and Sullivan's Opera,

it to
A triumphant Nation.
But the Acostles of Gush,
And Blubber,
And Blaber,
Opened the zates of the Capitol to the traitors
he had vanquished, and
The Nation's splendid victories
Were dissipated in the legerdemain of the
Misty,
Musty
Reconstruction measures.

Reconstruction measures. The raw head and bloody bones of the Lost Cause
Again defiled the Capitol and defied the Na-

on.
It seemed as if the blood of all our heroes
Had been shed in vain;
And with one second the great, loyal heart of merica Throbbed for Ulysses. He who conquered traitors in the tented field Could conquer Treason in the forum. The whole brood of

Svoophantic parasites,
Gushing Samaritans,
Namby-pamby statesmen,
Kitchen philosophers
Must be remanded
To the closets and lottery-dives from which PIQUE.

In preparation—DIVORCH and AS YOU LIKE IT.
Two performances Thursday (Thankselving Day).
Next Sunday Night—Grand Double Hill. ey should never emerged, and a Man of Iron Will and HAMLIN'S THEATRE. Monday Evening, Nov. 24. Second and Last Week the highly successful engagement of JAMES HERNE and KATHARINE CONCORAN in Herne at Belasoo's New and Powerful Drama. HELAGO'S New and Powerful Drams.

HEARTS OF OAK.

Standing-room only at 8:30. Hundreds turned away mightly. The greatest gramatic success ever achieved in Chicago. Thursday Afternoon. Nov. 27. Grand Thanksgiving Matinee. Box-Office open from 10 s. m. to 10 p.m., where Reserved Scats can be secured all days in advance. Mondey, Dec. 1-titchmond & Von Boyle Comedy Company in "Our Candidate.

GRANT!
Neither the tricks of caucus-manipulators,
Nor the blandishments of demagogs,
Could conceal from the loyal American peo-The grand proportions of Grant's greatness, And to him they have turned with instincti

He circumnavigated the globe,
And an admiring world paid homage to his As he neared our shores from the West, Intrenched Treason blanched at his approach, And the people felt he was Master of the situation.

The key-note of the Nation's second victory ras sounded in California; and, when the Great Chieftain Reached the Heart of the Continent, which is Chicago.

Reached the Heart of the Continent, which Chicago,
That heart throbbed, and danced, and welcomed him as
The Great American of the Past,
And the Great American of the Future.
Bully for Chicago!
Bully for Grant!
Hip, hip, hurran for the Nation!

their independence, their freedom from restric-tion of trade. The earliest free-trade Power in

Europe would be little likely to enter any such

of a military union based upon conscription and hostile to liberalism in Europe. But by degrees

circumstances may become almost too strong for her. The tendencies of the time seem in favor of a collection of States and Kingdoms

The Last of a Famous Mill,

Manchester (Eng.) Guardian, Non. 6.

Heatheoat's mill at Loughborough, a factory which has for two generations been the centre of many painful associations, has been totally destroyed by firs. The founder, Mr. Heatheoat, in 1809 invented an improved twist-ince machine that virtually revolutionized the industry. The introduction of these labor-saving machines led to the Luddite outrages, and in

HONG KONG TEA CO., ENGLISH NOTE OF ALARM. The Central European Customs Union and the Indian Archipelago. London Pall-Mull Gazette, Nov. 8.
In regarding the new Customs Union between TEA, Germany and Austria and its probable exten-COFFEE, sions we should not overlook the probable in tention of including Holland some day. If, in deed, the foundation of the union is securely laid, Holland can scarcely fail to be dragged into the great Zollverein behind her. That the SPICES. IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. Dutch are by no means willing to be annexed by WINTER RESORTS. Germany has been shown clearly enough." They have too much love for their ancient liberties

WINTER RESORT. THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.
A land of perpetual summer—James M. Mortes
reprietor. For further information apply to league with a good grace; still less to form part JAKES LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway, New York. NASSAU MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, xteenth-st., east of Union Square, N. Y., E. A. GILSON. THREE DOLLARS PER DAY,

Excepting front rooms and rooms with bath. SPECIAL HATES will be made with guests the Week, Month, or Sesson. CARROLLTON HOTEL, altimore, Light, and German-ats., Baltimore, Md. Rates reduced to 85 and 82.50 per day, according to location of rooms. Extra charges for pariors, baths, and double rooms, according to size. The most convenient and latest but thotel in the city. Elevator runs continuously to all the floors. All lines of city passenger-cars pass the doors. F. W. COLEMAN, Manager, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 10, 1979.

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C. HARVIER, Foreign Exchange Broker 49 Exchange-place, New York.

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DORTAND DISTRICT OF CHI-

CUSTON-HOUSE, COLLEGEOUS OFFICE, NOT. 17, 1870. GUSTON-HOUSE, COLLEGION SOFFICE,
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Not 17, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, on the
24th day increased given that the undersigned, on the
24th day increased statutes of the United States,
of Sect at the Port and District aforesaid, the following
described goods, wares, and merchandism, to wite Five
(3) bairs of Hayana Leaf Tobacco, ask weight oddlenounds, value 2437 19. Any person or persons admiing the above d-scribed merchandise are required to
appear and file with the Collector of Customs of the
Port and District aforesaid his or their claim to such
merchandise within twenty days from the date hereof,
otherwise the property os select will be disposed of
at public anction, according to law.

WM. HENRY SMITE,
Collector of Customs.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 340to 575, according to accommodation. Second Cabin,
340. Steerage, 528.

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72 Broadway, N. T., send 168 Bandolph-M., Cheesen
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager. NATIONAL LINE OF STRAMSHIPS.
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Liverpool, and London.
Cashs masser from 450 to 50 cerrency. Excursion
Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, Ex. Drafts es
Great Britain and Ireland.
For sailings and further information apply to CATABRH CURE

Wei De Meyer's

1816 a gang from Nortingham, armed with Distola, hatchets, and ares, attacked Heathcoat's mill, overpowered the armed watchmen, shot and injured one of them named Asher, destroyed fifty-five costly frames, cut and hurned the lace, and did damage to the amount of more than £10,000. Some accomplies in the outrage gave evidence against their companions, and as Leicester Assiges six men were sentenced to death on a charge of shooting with intent to murder. They were executed at the New Bridewell in Leicester, and it is a noteworthy fact that at those assiges twenty-three men were condemned to the punishment of death. The six Luddites were hung with a man whose crime was that of setting fire to a stack of oats. The action of the Luddites drove the manufacture from Loughborough to Tiverton, where Mr. Heathcoat amassed a princely fortune.

The Parret's Prayer.

Ball wore here.

Cant. James Etchberger, who lives in this city, has a parrot that can say several words in good English. The parrot used to be in the room in which the Castain's family met to pray. One morning the parrot went out to the garden, when a large bawk flew down and caught the parrot in his claws, bearing it off over the tree-tops. All at once the parrot abrieked out, "O Lord, saye us! O Lord, saye us!" which frightened the hawk so much that he dropped his prize.

Pow things in this world are so certain as the surifying action of Glann's Sulphur Soap.

SLEEPY HOLLOW.

Positively last week of Mr. LAWRENCE BAR-RETT supported by Mr. Eben Plympton and a superb

RETT: annorted by Mr. Eben Plympton and a super company.

Monday evening, Richellen.
Tuesday evening, Hamles.
Wednesday Matinee. Ruy Blas.
Wednesday Matinee. Ruy Blas.
Wednesday evening, and Thursday (Thanksgiving Matinee, Harebell, or, The Man o' Airlie.
Thursday, Thanksgiving, Julius Casar.
Thursday, Thanksgiving, Julius Casar.
Thanksgiving, Merchant of Venice, and Day
Garrier.
Saturday evening, Werchant of Venice, and Day
Saturday evening, Werchant ill.
Saturday evening, Glehard ill.
Saturday evening, Glehard ill.
Saturday evening, Glehard ill.
Monday, Dec. 1, John T. Raymond.

THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE.

FANNY DAVENPORT

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Monday, Nov. 24, and Every-Night during the week.
Matisees Wednesday. Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.
A great Olio Troupe and the sensation drams,
NORAH CREENA.

ELITE ATTRACTION

\$4,000 Challenge Bicvele Race.

TEA, COFFEE, Etc.

Friday Night-THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Next Week-ANNIE RIXLEY as M'LISS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

AMUSEMANTS.

MIVICKER'S THEATER.

tarre, Sauffles, Colds in the Head, Influenza and Bronchitis. A Constitutional remedy and absolute cure. Sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. DEWET & Co., 46 Day-st., N. Y., at \$1.50 package. Pamphlets mailed free.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Casteria.

Centaur Liniments, the world's great Pal ring agents for Man and Beast.

SCALES FAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO. Be careful to buy only the Genu

BAILROAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturda excepted. Sunday excepted. | Monday excepted. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RATEWAY.

Ticket Offices. 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and a oPacine Past Line
asioux City & Yankton.
aDubuque Day Sx. via Clinton.
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton.
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton.
aDus Moltes Night Express.
aDus Moltes Day Express.
aSioux City & Yankton. aSioux City & Tankton

Freeport, Kocke'd & Dubaque

Freeport, Kocke'd & Dubaque

Milwaukee Frast Maik
Milwaukee Frast Maik
Milwaukee Ryocas

Milwaukee Ryocas

Milwaukee Fassenger

Milwaukee Fassenger (da.ly)

Green Bay Evores

St. Paul & Minneapolif Express

St. Paul & Minneapolif Express

La Crosse Express

La Crosse Express

La Crosse Express

Winona & New Ulm

Marquette Express

Lake Geneva & kookfora

Jenddu Lac, via Janevrille Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, also Wednesday Matinee, in Daiy's play, Pullman. Note Can are ris through between Cricaco and Council Bluffs on the train leaving Chicaco and Council Bluffs on the train leaving Chicaco.

Maosher road russ Pullman er any other form of hotel ears west of Chicaco.

6-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

6-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & CUINCY RAILEDAN Depots foot of Lake-at., Indiana-av. and Sixteensa-st, and Canai and Sixteensa-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clara-st. and at depots.

urors Passenger.

lowner's Grovo Accommodation

receport & Dubuque Express

maha Night Express Texas Fast Express... † 8:05 pm : 6:35 ap Kansas City & St. Joe Express... † 8:06 pm : 6:55 ap C., E. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman is when Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omans on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACTFIC RATLEDAD

Davesport Express 7.50 am 7.05 cm
Omaha Lapress 19:30 am 3.40 pm
Leavenworth & Atchison Express 19:30 am 3.40 pm
Erra Accolumnedation. 6.50 pm 10:30 am
Sight Express 10:00 cm 10:30 am
Daily except Sundays. 1Daily except Sandays. CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & SI. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Casal-ses. Tickes Office, 63 South Clark-at, and at depot.

Leave. | Arrive.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. 12:35 vm 25:50 vm Kansas City Sight Kansas 1:2:35 vm 25:50 vm Kansas City Sight Kansas 15:00 am 25:50 vm Mobile & New Orienta Express 5:00 am 25:50 vm 7:00 am Norienta Express 5:00 am 25:50 vm 7:00 am Peoria Burlington Fast Express 5:00 am 25:00 am Chicago & Paducah R. Is, Express 5:00 am 25:00 am Chicago & Paducah R. Is, Express 5:00 am 7:00 am Chicago & Paducah R. Is, Express 5:00 am 7:00 am Chicago & Paducah R. Is, Express 5:00 am 7:00 am Chicago & Paducah R. Is, Express 5:00 am 7:00 am Chicago & Paducah R. Is, Express 5:00 am 7:00 am Chicago & Paducah R. Is, Express 5:00 am 7:00 am Chicago & Paducah R. Is, Express 5:00 am 7:00 am 7:00 am Chicago & Paducah R. Is, Express 5:00 am 7:00 am 7:00

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL BALLBOAD.

Maff (via Maie and Air Line) 7:00 a m + 6:50 p m
Day Express 9:50 a m + 6:50 p m
Kalamatoo Accommodation 4:00 p m 10:51 a m
Ariantic Express (adily) 5:50 5 m 9:70 a m
Night Express - 7:00 a m 57:50 a m PITTERURG, FL WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, Depot, corner Canal and Madison of a Ticker Office, on Clark st., Palmer House, and Grand Pastic House, Maliand Express discount of the property of th

PAINTMORE & OHIO.

Depots Exposition Rullaling and foot of Pwenty-seconds in Ticket Offices, St. Cart Mr., Primer House, Grand Parific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Morning Express | Such a m | 5:30 a m | 7:05 p m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Koromo Line.)

Decos, course of Chutos and Carroli-sts. West Side.

Leave. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapois. Louisville, Golumbus & East Day

Yulle, Golumbus & E Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-sa

Cincinnati, Indianaporia & Louisville Day Express.

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Signs Express.

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THE STATE OF NO CURE! DR. KEAN
NO PAY!! DR. KEAN
173 South Charlest. Chicago, and
Coasult personally or by mall, tree of charge, on all
chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr.J. Kean is tan
any physician in the city was warrant curs or appay.

W. R. CAIN, Boston, at " Gardner. L. V. PUTRAM, New York, authe Gardner. J. W. McHENITY. Milwaukee, at the Gardner HOOD, Hamilton, Can., at the Gardner. W. PORTER, San Francisco, at the Gardner.

O. F. DAVIS, COMAHA, is at the Grand Pacific . F was, Texas, is at the Grand Pacific C. N. LEE, KANSAS CITY, is at the Sherman

THOMAS G. CONWAY, Philadelphia, is at WILLIAM B. CROPT, Pittsburg, Pa., is at the

JAMES McDonald, Leadville, Col., is at the THOMAS WARDWELL, Mason, Mo., is at the L. PEASE, MONTANA Territory, is at the

E. S. BENNETT, Davenport, Is., is at the HENRY S. MARTIN, Canton, O., is at the herman House. LESLIE C. HILL, London, Eng., is stopping at

he Palmer House. W. WILKINSON, Beeston, Eng., is at the JOHN L. BURLEIGH, Ann Arbor, Mich.

R. M. HOAR, HOUGHTON, Mich., is at the rand Pacific Rotel. A. F. RICHARDSON, Democrat, Davesport, is at the Tremont House.

JOSEPH LEIGHTON and A. A. Lindeke, St Paul, are at the Palmer House. PETER MACQUEEN, Charleston, S. C., is regis ered at the Grand Pacific Hotel. H. D. McKINNEY, Wilkes' Spirit of the Times

New York, is at the Tremont House. H. MILLARD, President First National k. Omaha, is at the Palmer House. GEORGE C. McGINTY and H. C. McRea, Chip-

L. M. BENNETT, Western Superintendent ullman Palace-Car Company, Omaha, is at the rand Pacific Hotel.

ED L. MERRITT, of Springfield, is talking Democracy and Grant in this city and stopping at the Sherman House. ENGINE COMPANY No. 3 has been presented with \$100 cash by Mr. C. J. L. Meyer, proprietor of the large planing-mill on the North Pier, as a token of appreciation for their services in saying property at the Peck & Bausher fire last Wednesday night.

JOHN CROTTY, 60 years of age, living at No. 78 Laurel street, has been missing since the 0th lnst. He was last seen in McMahon's aloon, at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Halsted treets, and his friends think some serious mis-ap has befallen him.

MRS. MARY CURRAN, living with her daughter, Mrs. Mary McDonnell, in the rear of No. 355 West Erie street, died suddenly at 10 o'clock resterday forenoon, presumably from quick consumption. As no physician was in attendance upon her, the Coroner was notified to hold in inquest. The deceased was of Irish birth, 55 rears of age, and had no relatives save her language.

PURSUANT TO A CALL, the Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association met vesterday diternoon in the church corner Halstell and hirty-ninth streets. The meeting was a secret ne, no person being admitted by the door-teeper unless furnished with the necessary passord. A large number were in attendance, it nothing was done except a general review of the interests of the Association.

of the interests of the Association.

JOHN SMITH, of No. 291 Canal street, yesterday afternoon reported at the West Madison Street Station that at 5 o'clock Saturday evening he sent his daughter, Mary, 11 years of age, out to get a \$5 bill changed. While crossing the corner of Clinton and Harrison streets some ruffian struck her a severe blow on the back of the head, which laid her senseless on the ground. The thief then snatched the money from her hand, and got away before the little one could catch sight of him.

THE SOCIALISTS had a meeting at Uhlich's The Socialists had a meeting at Uhlich's Hall vesterday afternoon, and there was quite a large attendance. The question of maintaining the Constitution of the English Section was the real one at issue, and was discussed at great length, the object being to convey to the National Convention, which is to occur in a few weeks, the sentiment of the Socialists hereabouts. As expressed in the meeting, they want the United States Constitution revised so that anly one House shall be tolerated in Congress, erc. and a great many other things. Another meeting will be held to elect a delegate to the Convention in question.

HISH LAND-REPORMERS. IRISH LAND-REFORMERS.

A preliminary meeting of Irish citizens of this city was held yesterday afternoon at Burke's Hotel. There were about forty pres-ent, Col. W. P. Rend being elected Chairman, and Frank B. Kinsella Secretary.

The Chairman stated in a few words that the bject of the meeting was to organize among he Irishmen of this city and vicinity measures the Irishmen of this city and vicinity measures looking to the assistance of, and co-operation with, Mr. Parnell in his efforts to obtain land reforms and fixity of tenures in Ireland.

As the meeting was merely preliminary in character no addresses were made, but a resolution was passed calling for a general meeting of Irishmen and all others interested, to consider the best means of bringing about the desired co-operation in this matter, which appeals to Irishmen and all other friends of justice.

A Committee, consisting of William P. Rend John W. Enright, William Curran, W. K. Sul-livan, Mortimer Scanlan, John Forsythe, Dennis O'Connor, Michael Keeley, and George Flem-ing, was elected to arrage for this public

meeting. The meeting then adjourned and the Committee went into session and decided to call a meeting within a week or so, the time and place to be announced bereafter. It was also decided to thoroughly agitate the question with a view of securing the active co-operation of all interested.

SCOTTISH FARMERS.

Stopping at the Tremont House for a few days are Messrs. George Wilken and R. W. Gordon, who are visiting America in an official capacity as representatives of the Scottish agricultural interests. A Tribune reporter yesterday had a brief conversation with the former gentleman, and, in reply to a question relative to the objects of his visit, Mr. Wilken said:

"The movement was started some time ago by the Scottish farmers, who wished to have, from one of their own number, authentic in-

rom one of their own number, authentic in formation as to the resources of this country, Canada in particular, as a place to which they Do you represent the agricultural socie

Not at all. We are farmers ourselves, and were chosen by the farmers direct. Those in each county met together and elected one or two delegates. I, for instance, represent Aberdeenshire. The Canadian Government was anxious that the advantages of the Dominiou should be properly represented to the Scottish farmers, and extended us material aid in this view.

"What sections have you visited so far?"

"We made a pretty thorough examination of Ontario and Manitoba, and have now come through St. Paul and Dakota."

What impression did Manitoba make as to its sgricultural advantages?"

"We found the soil wonderfully rich, almost too rich, in fact, but we were fully convinced that no one should attempt to settle there unless supplied with capital. That country is bound to be settled up some time, but nothing can be done without a certain amount to start ton. What difference does it make if land is sheap if you have no capital to develop it?"

"The Scottlah farmers must have some capital, though?"

tal, though?"
"Certainly. A man cannot farm it in the old country without capital."

"Certainly. A man cannot farm it in the old country without capital."

"Is this movement an extensive one among the Scottush farmers!"

"Well, rather so. There are twenty-five delegates here now, representing nearly twenty counties. Of course no one is bound by our reports, but they will doubtless have their weight with the farmers who sent us."

"What are the causes which have led to this general desire to emigrate?"

"The hard years, the low prices, and the American competition, which we in Scotland cannot overcome. Land is nigher there, and it note more to raise grain there than to raise it are and ship it across the Atlantic. Then, too, America insists on sending everything into Great Britain free of duty, but makes a pay for whatever we return. That

America can fail to see the absurdity of its position in regard to free-trade. There is now an opportunity for Canada or the United States to receive a number of the best class of Scottish farmers, and they will go to the country which makes them the best offers."

"Did you make any comparisons between the lands in Dakota and Minnesota and those in Manitoba?"

Manitoba?"

"No. Our visit to the States is only semiofficial. The aid extended to us by the Dominion Government was not, of course, intended
to enable us to visit this country. We only
took a superficial view of Dakota and Minnesota, but I should say that the land was of very
much the same kind as that in Manitoba. Mr.
Gordon and myself decided to visit the States
for our personal satisfaction and not exactly in
an official character."

"Have the delegates decided upon any joint
report?"

"No. We shall make individual reports to those whom we represent, and, as for myself, I have not seen enough to come to any more definit conclusions than those I have already The gentlemen will remain here several days, and then visit Central Himois and St. Louis.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD The new edifice of St. Ann's Catholic Church, situated on the corner of Wentworth avenue and Pavilion Parkway, is now inclosed and ready for the plaster, and if the weather continues favorable Father Flannigan expects to have the structure ready for dedication by Christmas. The building will cost when completed less than \$30,000, but, notwithstanding its cheapness, it is a handsome and very substantial edifice. It presents a very imposny appearance, built as it is in a district where there are few other buildings. A fair which has been in progress for the last two weeks closed been in progress for the last two weeks closed Saturday evening with a very handsome fund, to be devoted to the completion of the new church. The proceeds of the fair will foot up about \$4,000; \$2,897,50 of this sum was derived from a spirited contest for a handsome gold stem-winding watch, and an elegant chain to go with it. The contest was between the friends of Miss Mamie Twombly, of the Rock Island Car Shops, and Miss M. Finnerty, of the Stock-Tarls, both of which districts are included in 8t. Ann's Parish. There were 11.550 votes cast, of which Miss Finnerty received 8.479, and Miss Twombly 3,011.

Father Flannigan feels highly elated over the

received 8,479, and Miss Twombly 3,011.

Father Flannigan feels highly elated over the success that has attended his efforts in the construction of the new church, and says they will be able to enter the new edifice with a debt of only \$10,000 remaining unpaid. He is particularly indebted to Mr. John B. Sherman and Mr. John R. Hoxie for their liberal donations and kind encouragement in his undertaking.

INDIANS.

THE UTE PROSPECTS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C.. Nov. 23.—Army officers here are very confident, from late information from the Ute country, that it will be impossi ble for the Schurz Commission to succeed, as the Indians will never be induced to testify against each other. Army officials do not an ticipate that the Indians who are responsible for the murders of Agent Meeker and of Capt. Thornburgh will ever be surrendered for punishment. Gen. Sherman, speaking upon the subject, says that he bopes for the best, but evidently fears the worst. Every possible effort has been made by the army officials to make the soldiers encamped in the Ute country this winter comfortable, and extra clothing and food bave been sent there. Should the Comnission fall, it is hardly probable that any move ment will be made against the hostile Utes until spring, as a winter campaign in the mountains of the White River country would be very hazardons. The Indians, without any rations from the Government, or any provisions for their ponies, would be very much reduced by spring, and might be compelled to surrender to save hemselves from starvation. Besides, unless they should be supplied by the Mortheir ammunition would be much diminished by necessary hunting during the winter months. With starved po-nies and no ammunition, the Indians could not make a very vigorous resistance in the spring. It appears that but once in the bistory of our relations with the Indians bas an Indian Chief surrendered one of his number for punishment. That was the case of Billy Bowless, the Seminole Chief, who, during the Florids War, surrendered three of his tribe to be executed.

IN FROM WHITE RIVER. RAWLINS, Wy. T., Nov. 23.—Paymaster Star on arrived from White River Agency to-day. He reports everything quiet, and no signs of Indians in the neighborhood of the Agency. Gen. Merritt left White River Agency veste day for this place with the Third Cavalry and company D of the Fifth Cavalry. Three com-panies of the infantry and four companies com-alry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Gilbert, re-main at White River this winter.

A BEER MONOPOLY.

Ciscinnati Going into the Beer-Brewing Business on a Gigantic Scale—All the Com-panies to Be Consolidated—The Monopoly to Rule the Entire Trade.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 23.—The brewers of his city, at a series of secret meetings and negotiations lasting through several weeks, have come to the unanimous decision to consolidate the entire beer-brewing interest. The scheme is on the Communistic plan. A joint stock company will be formed, which will buy each of the breweries and all the property in the way of teams, utensils, materials, etc., belonging to them, paying for it in the stock of the new company. The entire business will then be managed at a central office, and expenses will be greatly reduced. It is claimed that competition from other cities can thus be killed, and that better beer will be furnished. The effect on a large proportion of the saloon-keepers will be disastrous, as they are heavily in debt to the brewers from whom they have been buying their beer, and the consolidated company ouying their beer, and the consolidated company will shut them up. Some of the brewers state that the low ranches will be entirely wiped out by the new arrangement. The capital of the new company will be about \$8,000,000. It is said by a member of the combination that eight of the present breweries will be closed and their cellars used for storing purposes only. The city will be divided into districts, and each district will have the nearest brewery assigned to it. The foremen of all the breweries will receive their instructions from the same superintendent, and all the beer will be alike. The members of the combination are confident that they can crush out all competition from other cities, keep up the price of beer to a profitable figure, and imno account is taken of the good will of an es ablishment. A bankrupt brewery will come in on the same footing as the best managed and most profitable one in the city, providing its property and material are of equal value. On property and material are of equal value. On account of the magnitude of the beer interest here, and the novelty of the experiment, the result will be watched with much interest. Some of the smaller saloon-keepers announce that they will at once look to Milwaukee and Chicago for their supplies. It is expected, also, that new breweries will be started to fight the monopoly, or get into it. There are 3,700 beer-sellers in this city, and the beer interest is all-powerful.

SCARLET-FEVER IN SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 23-9:55 p. m.—At the meeting of the Board of Education of this city, held Saturday night, the Board declined to order the schools closed, as directed by the Board of Health. The members of the School Board of Health. The members of the School Board claim that there has been but little fever in the schools, and that the contagion has not been spread thereby. The Board of Health are disposed to insist on the closing. It is certain that the attendance at the public and private schools will be largely decreased during the present

MORMONS IN COLORADO.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—A party of 120 Latter-Day Saints, from the Southern States, in charge of Elder John Morgan, passed through here last night en route to Monassa, passed through here last night en route to Monassa, in San Luis Valley, Colo., where there is already a colony of between 300 to 400. This is the fifth party from the South that has goos to this locality this season. They get their lands from the State of Colorado at a low price, and conform to the law of the State, which prohibits polygame.

NATIONAL FINANCES. Seventeenth Annual Report of the Controller of the Cur-

Organization of Thirty-eight National Banks During the Past Year.

rency.

Remarkable Success Attending the Measures for the Refunding of the Public Debt.

The National Banks Recommended to Store Up Gold Coin for Their Reserves.

Evils to Be Apprehended from Having Too Much Money in the Country.

Enecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The Controller of the Currency has just completed the seventeenth annual report of the operations of that Bureau, which will be submitted to Congress at the opening of the winter session. The report

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, November, 1879.—I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Congress the seventeenth annual report of the Controller of the Currency, in compliance with Sec. 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The total number of National banks organized from the establishment of the National capture.

The total number of National banks organized from the establishment of the National-banking system, Feb. 25, 1863, to Nov. 1 of the present year is 2, 438. Of these, 307 have gone into voluntary liquidation by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of their respective capitals, and eighty-one have been placed in the hands of Receivers for the purpose of closing up their affairs, leaving 2,050 in operation at the date hast named. Since my last annual report thirty-cight banks have been organized, with an aggregate authorized capital of \$3,505,000, to which \$2,300,440 in circulating notes have been issued. Thirty-cight banks, with an aggregate capital of \$4,450,000, have voluntarily discontinued business within the same period, and eight banks have failed, having same period, and eight banks have falled, having a total capital of \$1,030,000. The insolvent banks include two, with a capital of \$700,000, which falled after having previously gone into voluntary leaving the same of the

BANK CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS. . The table below exhibits the aggregate average capital and deposits on May 31, 1879, of all classes of banks other than National, and the capital and deposits of the National banks on June 14 following:

Capital, militons 200000

The following table exhibits, for corresponding dates in each of the last four years, the aggregate amounts of the capital and deposits of each of the classes of banks given in the foregoing tables: Deposits—

Capital— millions. 2704 6, 611 6, 579 6, 456 6, 860 9000 010101-Deposits— millions 288.37 00000 Capital— millions. 8888 Number ... Deposits— Capital— millions. 100 Number . . 1001014 Deposits— millions. 768. Capital— millions. 500. 481. 470. 056 048 Number ...

which have diminished \$27,500,000.

REFUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The great War debt of the United States was contracted in less than four and a haif years. In 1835 the country was entirely out of cebt, and on Jan. 1. 1861, the whoje debt of the Union amounted to but \$66,243,721. During the next six months it increased at the rate of about four millions a month, being, on the first day of July, 1861, \$30. 580,873. During the next year it increased at the rate of more than thirty-six millions per month, and at the close of the fiscal year ending July 1, 1868, \$1 has reached \$524,176,412. At the end of the succeeding year it was considerably more than twice that amount, being on July 1, 1863, \$1, 119. 772, 138. During the following year it increased nearly seven hundred millions, reaching on July 1, 1864, the sum of \$1, 815, 784, 370. During the next nine months, to the close of the War, April 1, 1865, the deut increased at the rate of about two millions a day, or about sixty millions a month, and for the five months next thereafter, at the rate of about three millions per day, or about minety millions a month, reaching its maximum on Aug. 31, 1865, at which date it amounted to \$2, 845, 907, 626.

An aggregate of more than one thousand two hundred and seventy-six millions of temporary obligations of the Government, of which eight hundred and thrity millions bore interest at 7, 30 per cent, was funded within the three years which followed the close of the War, and the skull and good judgment displayed an so doing can only be fully appreciated by those who are familiar with the difficulties and delicate conditions under which this great work was accomplished.

The temporary leans, certificates of indebtedness, 7-30 notes, and all the other items of the debt, except the legal-tender notes and fractional currency, which have been largely reduced, have been said, have matured and ceased to bear inter-REFUNDING THE PUBLIC DEST.

The aggregate capital of the various classes of banks shown by the foregoing table has diminished from \$719, 400, 000 in 1876, to \$656, 500, 000 in 1879, and the aggregate deposits have failen off from \$2,075, 300, 000 in 1878, to \$1.883, 500, 000 in 1879, —a reduction of \$92, 900, 000 in capital and \$181.800, 000 in deposits of the last four years. The National-banking capital has diminished \$45, 100, 000, but the deposits of the National banks are almost precisely the same that they were in 1876. Savings banks with capital and the same amounts in deposits. The capital and deposits of State banks and private bankers are less by seventeen millions and eighty-three millions, respectively. The greatest reduction, however, is in the deposits of savings banks without capital, which have diminished \$97, 500, 000.

est, or have been funded into 5-20 6 per cents, of which more than one thousand six hundred millions (\$1,602,583,350) were issued.

The acts of July 14, 1870, and of Jan. 20, 1871, sutborized the issue of hones for the purpose of refunding the 5-20 6 per cents. The former act authorized the issue of fifteen hundred millions of bonds; two hundred millions of which were to be 5 per cents payable ten years after date, at the pleasure of the United States; three hundred millions of 4½ per cents payable in fifteen years; and one thousand millions payable in thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. The act provided that these bonds should not esold for less than their par value in coin, and that the proceeds should be applied to the redemption of the 5-20 bonds. The latter act increased the amount of the 5 per cent bonds to five hundred millions, and provided that the whole amount or bonds issued should not exceed the amount originally authorized; and the subsequent act of Jan. 25, 1879, authorized the refunding or exchanging of any other 5 or 6 per cent bonds which were redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

THE FUNDED DEBT.

The whole amount of the funded debt on the 1st of July. 1871, was \$1, 95, 342, 700, of which \$1, 437, 097, 300 consisted of five-twenty bonds, and \$194, 507, 300 consisted of five-twenty bonds, and \$194, 507, 300 of ten-forty bonds. On the 1st day of August, 1871, nearly sixty-six millions (\$65, 775, 550) of new 5 per cent bonds had been subscribed fot, chiefly by the National banks. During the same month an agreement was entered into by the Secretary Secretary Boutwell's report, 1871, p. xvii. ywith Jay Cooke & Co. for the sale of the remainder of two hundred millions of said bonds, and in the month of January, 1873, similar arrangements were made for the sale of a large additional amount. The remainder of the five hundred millions (\$178, 548, 300) was sold during the next three years, the Secretary of the Treasury stating in his report of Dec. 6, 1875, that he had "the pleasure of announcing to Congress that the funding of five hundred millions 6 per cent bonds into those bearing 5 per cent interest has been accomplished." (Secretary Bristow's report, 1875, p. xii.)

THE PUNDED DEST.

REFUNDING OPERATIONS.

REFUNDING OPERATIONS.

On Aug. 24, 1876, a new contract was made by the Secretary (Secretary Morrill's report, 1876, p. xi.) with A. Belmont & Co. and associates, for the sale of the three hondred millions of 4% per cent bonds authorized. In this contract the Secretary reserved the right to terminate it by giving ten days' notice to the contractors, and, under this contract, calls were made prior to March 4, 1877, for the redemption of one hundred millions of 6 per cents. In May, 1877, the present Secretary, availing himself of the privilege secured in this contract, gave notice that he would limit the sale of 4% per cents to one hundred millions, and additional subscriptions were rapidly made until that amount was taken. The axills of eighty-five millions of these bonds were applied to the redemption of five-twenties, the remaining fifteen millions being held for resumption purposes. On the ons being held for resumption purposes. On the 9th of June, 1877, a contract was made with a syndicate for the sale, at par, in coin, of the 4 per cent bonds, authorized to be issued by the refunding act, with the right to terminate the contract at any time after Dec. 31, 1877, by giving ten days' notice to the contracting parties. In 1877, seventy-five millions of the 4 per cents were sold, and in 1878, more than one nundred and twenty-eight millions (8128, 885, 450). During the first four months of 1879, \$497, 247, 750 additional 4s were disposed of, of which more than one hundred and forty-nine millions were sold at a premium of ½ of 1 per cent. Of this amount, one hundred and twenty-one millions were taken by the First National banks of New York and associates, and the remainder by other National banks. These, with the sales of forty millions of refunding certificates, completed the remaining of all the bonds of the United States. millions of refunding certificates, completed the efunding of all the bonds of the United States

which were redeemable.

The sales of United States bonds since 1871, un-The sales of United States bonds since 1871, under the refunding acts, have been five hundred millions of 5s, one hundred and eighty-five millions of 44%s, and \$710,345,950 of 4 per cents; in all, more than one thousand three hundred and ninety-five millions of dollars. There have also been sold for resumption purposes, since March 1, 1875, under the authority of the Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, twenty-five millions of 4s and sixty-five millions of 4½ per cents; the latter being at a premium of 1½ per cent.

The reduction on the interest-bearing debt of the United States, from its highest point, on Aug. 31, 1865, to Nov. 1, 1879, is \$583, 885, 594, of which amount \$105, 160, 900 was accomplished since the refunding operations were commenced on May 1, 1871.

At the highest point the annual interest on the

May 1. 1871.

At the highest point the annual interest on the dobt was \$150, 977, 697, while it is now \$83, 773. 778 only. There has, therefore, been a total reduction in this charge of \$67, 203, 919.

The total annual reduction of interest under these refunding operations since March, 1877, has been \$14, 297, 177, while the saving on this account, growing out of the operations of the present year alone, is nearly nine millions (\$8, 803, 707), and the total annual saving in all the refunding operations of the Government since 1871 is nearly twenty millions (\$19, 907, 607). These funding transactions are believed to be without parallel in financial history. ENGLISH AND FRENCH LOANS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH LOANS.

The public debt of England in January, 1793, amounted to \$1,191,145,000. At that date began the great expenditures caused by the wars of the French Revolution and of Napoleon, extending from 1793 to 1816. Between these dates, stock and annuities to the amount of \$3,881,000,000 was and annuities to the amount of 38, 881,000,000 was piaced on the market at rates of interest varying from 3 to 5 per cent. The average rate of discount at which the stock was sold was 33 per cent, and the average rate of interest paid on the money actually raised by the sale was 5.15 per cent.

After a long interval of peace, the Irish famine After a long interval of peace, the Irish Tamme in 1847, and the Crimean war and Indian matiny, from 1854 to 1856, caused another addition to the public debt. In the years 1847, 1855, and 1856, 3 per cent interest-bearing stock. to the amount of one hundred and seventy millions of doilars, was issued, and sold at a discount of 10.94 per cent, while the average rate of interest paid on the money raised by the sale was 3.4 per cent.

The three great French loans in 1870, 1871, and 1872, of neatly direct hundred and interty-two millions of doilars, realized twelve hundred and seventy-three millions of doilars only. The first millions of doirars, realized twelve numbered and seventy-three millions of doilars only. The first loan was at the rate of 3 per cent, and realized to investors nearly 5 per cent, while the two subse-quent and larger loans were sold at 82.50 and 84.50, which was about equivalent to 6 per cent

84.50, which was about equivalent to 6 per cent bonds at par.

The refunding of the National debt commenced in 1871, at which time the National banks beld nearly four hundred millions of the 5 and 6 per cent bonds, and from that daie to the present time they have held more than one-fifth of the interest-bearing debt of the United States. A large portion of the bonds held by them in 1871 bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent. This class of bonds has since been greatly reduced, and is now less than one-sixth of all the bonds pledged for circulation, while more than one-tibrd of the whole amount consists of bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent.

It is certain that if the National-banking system.

cent.

It is certain that if the National-banking system had not existed, and United States notes had been issued in place of oank-notes, the refunding operations here described and the consequent large reduction of interest upon the public debt would not have been possible. duction of interest upon the public debt would not have been possible.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his repor for 1862, said that among the advantages which would arise from the establishment of a National-banking system would be the fact that the bonds of the Government would be required for banking purposes; a steady market would be established, and their negotiation greatly facilitated: a uniformity of price for the bonds would be maintained at a rate above that of funds of canal credit, but not available as security for oriculation, "It is not easy to appreciate the full benefits of such conditions to a Government obliges to borrow"; it will "reconcile, as far as practicable, the interests of existing institutions with those of the whole people"; and will supply "a firm anchorage to the Union of the States."

There is no doubt that these expectations have

existing institutions with those of the whole people"; and will supply "a firm anchorage to the Union of the States."

There is no doubt that these expectations have been more than fulfilled, and that the credit of the United States and its ability to borrow money at low rates of interests have been greatly ennanced by placing its bonos in large amounts in the possession of nearly all the leading monetary institutions of every city and village in the Union.

The wisdom of Secrétary Chase and others who, in 1862, advocated the establishment of a National-banking system, was long since recognized by those who understood the principles which should govern a sound system of currency and banking; but, in the light of the extraordinary financial operations of the Government during the present year, the wisdom and the economy of the system both for the Government and the people, is now more apparent than ever.

The Government has still ontstanding \$273, 681, 350 in 6 per cents, and more than \$500, 000. 000 in 5 per cents, all of which will mature in 1881. The refunding of these bonds into 4 per cents will save \$10, 473, 000 in interest annually. The credit of the Government is now such that it is not improbable that long before its maturity the present debt may be refunded into 3½ per cent bonds, which is one-half per cent more than the rate of the English consols, thus saving to the Government a large add though amount of interest.

The act of Jan. 14, 1873, required the Secretary

The act of Jan. 14, 18/5, required the Secretary of the Treasary to releem "in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assastant Treasurer of the United States in the City of New York, in sams of not less than fifty dollars," on and after Jan. 1, 1879. At the time of the Dassage of this act the leading industries and general business of the country were very much depressed. The agricultural classes were largely in debt, and the failures of mercantile, establishments and manufacturing corporations in the three years previous represented more than \$500,000,000. During the succeeding years an era of economy supervened, agricultural products greatly increased, and the balance of trads was turned largely in our favor, the excess of exports over imports for the fiscal year 1876 being more than eventy-nine millions, in 1877 more than one hundred and fifty-one millions, in 1878 exceeding two hundred and fifty-seven millions, and for the year ending Sept. 30 last more than two hundred and ninety-four millions, For 1878 the excess was, it will be seen, more than three times as great at that of 1876, and more than two-thirds greater than that of 1877.

as great at that of 1876, and more than two-thirds greater than that of 1877.

THE RESUMPTION ACT not only fixed the day of resonantion, but authorized the Secretary, in order to prepare and provide therefor, to, use any surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, any of the bonds of the United States described in the act of Jaly 14, 1870. Under this act, the Secretary in 1877 sold at par in coin fifteen millions of four and a halfs and twenty-five millions of four, and in April, 1878, fifty millions of 21% per cents at a premium of 1% per cent. The coin in the Tressury continually increased, so that on the day of resumption the Secretary held one hundred and thirty-five millions (\$13.5, \$32, \$339, of gold doin and builton, and, in addition, over thirty millions

(\$30, 557, 533) in silver coin, the gold coin alone being equal to more that 40 per cent of the United States motes then outstanding.

The banks in the Cities of New York and Boston strengthened the hands of the Government by their cition in October, 1878, an account of which will be a second of the cities of the

strengthened the hands of the Government by their action in October, 1878, an account of which will be found in my report for that year. The Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York became a member of the Clearing-House, thus facilitating the outliness of the banks with the Government and the banks agreed to receive United States notes, not only for their ordinary balances, but in payment of the interest upon the public debt and of other coin-obligations of the Government. The banks of the country at the date of resumption held more than one-third of the outstanding Treasury notes; but they had so much confidence in the shillty of the Secretary to maintain resumption that none were presented by them for redemption. The people size, who beld more than three hundred millions of the issues of the National banks, which issues were based upon the bonds of the Nation, oreferred such notes to coin itself. There was, therefore, no demand for ayment of the notes of the Government, and the gold coin in the Treasury, which amounted to one hundred and thirty-dive millions on the day of resumption, increased more than thirty-six millions in the next ten months, the amount held on the late day of November, 1879. exceeding one hundred and seventy-one millions.

The Controller has for a series of years presented in his reports the following table, showing the amount of Treasury notes and of ational-bank notes outstanding at the dates named therein, with the currency price of gold and the gold price of currency at the same dates:

GOLD AND PAPER DOLLARS.

GOLD AND PAPER DOLLARS. GOLD AND FAPER DOLLARS.

On July 1, 1864, one hundred dollars in gold was worth \$238 in Treasury notes; on Aug. 31, 1865, the day when the public debt was at its maximum, it was worth more than \$144; and on Jan. 1, 1870, \$120; since which time the Treasury and the National-bank notes have gradually increased in value, until the beginning of the present year, when they each reached the same purchasing power as gold coin. This may be seen by the following table, which gives the value in cents of the standard gold dollar in legal-tender paper dollars on July 1 of each year from 1864 to 1878, and also on Jan. 1 of the present year:

During the last fifteen years gold coin has been used by the banks in comparatively small amounts as a reserve, and by the people only in the payment of ensions duties and in the purchase of foreign exchange. If it was used for other home purposes, it was first converted into paper money; but since the day of resumption the Treasury note and the National-bank note have been generally preferred in business transactions to com itself.

COIN AND CURRENCY. COIN AND CURRENCY.

The old forms of tables, giving the amount and kinds of currency is circulation, are new obsolete, and must be superseded by new ones, which shall include not only the paper currency but also the coin of the country. The total amount of the circulating medium cannot, for this reason, be hereafter accurately given, such total being affected by estimates of the amount of the coin in the country. The latter amount is estimated by the Director of the Mint to have been four hundred and twenty-seven millions on the 1st day of November in this year, of which amount one hundred and twenty-one millions was in silver coin. If this in this year, of which amount one numbered and twenty-one millions was in silver coin. If this estimate is correct, the circulating medium on that date was composed as follows: Treasury notes outstanding......\$ 346,681,016 National-bank notes outstanding......\$ 337, 181,418

Total

The estimated total currency of the country on Nov. 1 thus appears to have been more than eleven hundred and sixty-five millions, which amount is at least three aundred and eighty millions in excess of the highest point reached between the suspension and the resumption of specie payment.

the suspension and the resumption of specie payment.

It has been generally supposed that upon the day of resumption the amount of available currency would be immediately increased by the addition to its volume of the coin of the country; but it is now evident that this expectation has not been resized. The Treasury owns nearly one hundred and fity-eight millions of gold coin and buillion, a large portion of which is a casis for the redemytion of the Treasury notes outstanding, and fifty millions of standard silver dollars and subsidiary coinage, which cannot properly be included in the aggregate circulation. The average gold cain held by the National banks as a reserve during the three years ending Jan. 1, 1879, was about thirty millions. The coin in circulation upon the Pacific Coast, in the State of Texas, and in the mountain districts of the country, amounting to, asy forty millions, as well as the subsidiary silver coin outstanding, amounting to thirty millions, had been continually in circulation previous to the present year. Deducting these amounts from the total, there would remain but about one hundred and twenty millions of currency in excess a large. amounts from the total, there would remain but about one hundred and twenty millions of currency in excess of previous years. Of this excess a large amount has undoubtedly been for many years hoarded by the people, now estimated to number forty-nine millions, and does not enter into circulation in any greater degree than before resumption. The hoarders of coin and of little savings are a timid class, who do not easily part with their treasure. The amount of COIN AND CURRENCY IN ACTUAL CIBCULATION

at the present time is therefore believed to be no greatly in excess of the average amount during the five preceding years.

It is manifest that at no time since the date of

It is manifest that at no time since the date of suspension so large an amount of currency has been needed for the legitimate purposes of business as during the present year. The harvests have been unprecedentedly large, while the value of agricultural products, owing to the short crops of other nations and the consequent demand for our products abroad, has greatly increased. There has also been a continual rise in wages, in the value of manufactured goods, in provisions, and in the price of iron and other commodities.

If this statement is correct, it will explain the scarcity of currency in the City of New York during the last two months, and the consequent demand for additional issues; the amount of National-bank notes issued during September and October being nearly six and one-half millions, which is nearly equal to the amount issued for the whole ten months preceding. It will also explain why the banks in New York have graugingly presented for payment their legal-tender certificates, and been obliged to designate one of their number, as a depository for gold, upon which Clearing-House certificates are issued and used in settling their exchanges.

Notwithstanding the large increase of specie in

House certificates are issued and used in settling their exchanges.

Netwithstanding the large increase of specie in the country during the past year. the amount held by the banks has by no means increased in proportion. The amount held on Oct. 1, 1878, was \$30, 688, 606; on the 1st day of January, 1779, \$41, 499, 757; and on the 2d of October last, \$42, 173, 732—showing an increase on that day of less than seven hundred thousand dollars since resumptionday. The more recent returns, however, of the National banks in the City of New York to the Clearing-House, for the week ending Nov. 15, show a further increase of \$21, 230, 400. The amount of cash reserve now required to be held by GOLD FOR BANK RESERVES.

GOLD FOR BANK RESERVES.

The banks outside of the large cities held on Oct. 2, \$11,474,981 of specie, which nearly equals three-fourths of the full amount of cash reserve which they are required to hold, while the banks in New York and in the other principal cities held in specie considerably less than one-half of their legal cash reserve.

The Controller urgently recommends that all the National banks shall take advantage of the present influx of gold to accumulate in their vaults an amount equal to the total cash reserve required by law. He indulges the hope that the reports of another year may show them to be pos-

required by law. He indulges the hope that the reports of another year may show them to be possesses of at least \$100,000,000 of gold corn. If this coin, which is still flowing into the Treasury, shall also be largely accumulated by the banks, it will be more likely to become diffused among the people. This would certainly be the case if the smalles denominations of notes were withdrawn from circulation, which might, perhaps, be done without inconvenience if postal-orders were issued in small amounts, and at a minimum cost, at every post-office. ost-office.

The addition of coin to the circulation should

The addition of coin to the circulation should have the effect to reduce the amount of paper money, if in excess of the wants of business, and send homeward for redemption the legal-tender and the National-bank notes. If the legal-tender notes accumulate in the Treasury, they cannot again be issued, except upon requisitions of the Government; and she accumulation of such notes has a tendency to induce extravagant appropriations and expenditures by Congress. The law, as it now stands, requires that the Secretary shall keep in circulation the legal-tender notes, which is not practicable, and their accumulation by him will lead to constant agitation of the subject in Congress and among the people, which discussions will encourage speculation, and disturb the current of legitimate business. With the influx of specie it is important that such a paper currency shall be in circulation as can easily be retired, if in excess. A currency is needed which will

shall be in circulation as can easily be retired, if in excess. A currency is needed which will AOT AUTOMATICALLY, and as a regulator, like the governor in machinery, or the balance-wheel in the chronometer. The best currency is that one which will most readily adapt itself to the needs of business, and its relative cost should not be taken into consideration: for the best money is always the cheapest in the end. This principle was acknowledged by those who reluctantly recommended and voted for the legislation which authorized the issue of Treantry notes as a temporary measure; and a review of the debate in Congress while that measure was pending before it will show that its chief objection was acknowledged both by those who favored and those who opposed its passage, to be, that the Government circulating note did not have the chief attributes of a perfect currency, and that its same would tend to disturb values, and thus disarrange the commerce and business of the country. The Treasury note represents no business contral, and its volume is controlled, not by the demands of business and the wants of the country, but by the views and action of political parties and of Congress. The National-bank note, on the other hand, is based upon eight hundred and sventy-we millions of bills receivable, and an equally hare amount of other assets, a large proportion of which

and balances of the banks amount to more than seven hundred and sixty-seven millions, and their circulating-notes are promptly redeemed, with but little expense to the holders, through the use of their assets, which represent their capital, anrpins, and deposits. If more notes are issued to the banks than are necessary for the requirements of business, they can be easily retired. If a larger amount is desired, they can be readily obtained upon application in the manner previded by law."

SECRETARY CHASE,

upon application in the manner provided by law."

**SEURETARY CHASE,

in his report for 1862, just previous to the passage
of the National Bank act, said:

"The recommendations, now submitted, of the
limited issue of United States notes as a wise expedient for the present time, and as an occasional
expedient in future times, and of the organization
of banking associations to supply circulation secured by National bonds and convertible always
into United States notes, and, after resumption of
specie payments, into coin, are prompted by no
favor to excessive issues of any description of
credit moneys.

"On the contrary, it is the Secretary's firm belief that by no other path can the resumption of
specie-payments be so sureiv reached and so certainly maintained. United States notes, receivable
for bonds bearing a secure specie interest, are
next best to notes convertible into coin. The circulation of banking associations organized under a
general act of Congress, secured by such bonds,
can be most surely and asfely maintained at the
point of certain convertibility into coin. If temporarily these associations redeem their issues with
United States notes, resumption of specie-nayments will not thereby or delayed or endangered,
but bastened and secured; for just as soon as victory shall restore peace, the ample revenue already
secured by wise legislation will enable the Government, through advantageous purchases of
specie, to replace at once large amounts, and, at
no distant day, the whole of this circulation by
coin, without detriment to any interest, but, on
the contrary, with great and manifest benefit to all
interests.

"The Secretary recommends, therefore, no mere

the contrary, with great and maintest observed interests.

"The Secretary recommends, therefore, no mere paper-money scheme, but, on the contrary, a series of measures looking to a safe and gradual return to gold and silver as the only permanent basis standard and measure of values recognized by the Constitution.

"No country possesses the true elements of a higher credit; no country, in ordinary times, can maintain a higher standard of currency and payment than the United States."

THE EFFECT OF REDUNDANT CURRENCY.

THE EFFECT OF REDUNDANT CURRENCY.

Resumption has made the dollar of the same value at home and abroad. The refunding of the debt has placed idle funds in the hands of such holders as have declined to reinvest in the 4 per cents. The good harvests, the shipment of produce, the large annual production of gold and silver from the mines, and the importation of gold which still continues will certainly make money abundant, and have aiready stimulated speculation to an unhealthy degree, and will likely to do so in the fature. Not long hence, the specie which has so long been boarded, or which has hitherto been used only in payment to the Government of duties on imports or in the purchase of foreign exchange, will be brought into general use. The effect of the present increasing and prospective redundancy of the currency is manifest in the transactions of the Stock Board during the last three months, which are said to be the largest on record, one-fourth of which are estimated to have been based upon stecks which pay no dividends. The increase in the market value of many classes of bonds which have heretofore been considered almost worthlees has brought upon the market also a flood of shares of mining and other corporations, many of them fictitious. The necessiries of life, as well as articles of luxury, have sympathized in the upward movement, and their prices, if not already too high, are likely soon to rise beyond a reasonable limit.

The influx and accumulation of a large amount of specie may thus result in injury instead of benefit. The payment by the French nation to Germany of five thousand milliards of francs brought about an unhealthy rise of prices and deranged the business of the German Empire: while France, notwithstanding the prompt liquidation of its enormous obligation, speedily recovered its wonted prosperity.

IN ENGLAND,

prosperity.

IN ENGLAND,

also, immediately after resumption, a similar financial revolution was experienced. Leone Levi, in a late address, refers to this subject as follows:

"Soon after the war ended, the Bank of England was ready to resume cash payments, and, with an increasing demand for produce and manus factures, commerce immediately revived. For a time the alternation of revival and depression continued; but from 1820 to 1824 trade was in a prosperous condition; the crops were abundant, and with an addition in the amount of builton in the Bank of England, from £1,746,000 in February, in 1820, to £6,092,000 in February, 1824, and a large addition to its deposits of from £5,000,000 in 1820, to £11,000,000 in 1824, speculation began to set in in earnest. Other circumstances contributed to this end. Government came forward in 1823 with a measure for the reduction of the rate of interest from 5 to 4 per cent upon consols to the amount of £135,000,000. The acknowledgment of the SouthAmerican Republic introduced a new kind of commerce in loans and mining in foreign countries. A large number of companies were started for railroads, mining, canals, insurance, banking, gas, etc., six hundred and twenty-four in number, requiring a nominal capital of £372, -000,000, when actually advanced; and prices of all commedities, and of securities of all kinds, rose enormously, but the fall was as precipitous as the rise was unjustified, and to unbounded credit and confidence there soon succeeded a general distrust, during which the best securities could not be converted and goods were rendered unsalable."

History repeats itself; and the experience of En-

IN ENGLAND,

during which the best securities could not be converted and goods were rendered unsalable."
History repeats itself; and the experience of England, and of Germany, and our own experience in former days, seems not unlikely again to be repeated in this country.

A carrency which will dapt itself to the existing circumstances is particularly needed at the present time, and it will be the province of Congress to watch carefully the indications of an excess of paper money, and to prevent by proper legislation the mischief and danger of a redundant and non-elastic currency.

THE RAILROADS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC. Mr. H. E. Sargent, General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railway, is in the city. In the course of a conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon Mr. Sargent stated that never before were the prospects of this trans-continental line brighter than at present. The new President, Mr. Frederic Billings, of Woodstock, Vt., is the largest individual stock owner, and holds over \$9,000,000 ot stock in his own name. He is one of the original stock and bond holders, and his faith in this enterprise is as great as that of Jay Gould ever was. He is energetically backed up by the Directors, who have as much faith as himself in the fina success of this great Company.

success of this great Company.

Two hundred miles of the road, from the mouth of the Snake River to Lake Pent D'Oreille, are now under contract. The steel raile have all been purchased, are on the way, and will be all laid before many months have passed. On a hundred miles west of the Missouri River, which was contracted for last spring, is all graded and the from laid two-thirds of the way. Track-laying is still going on at the rate of one and a half miles a day, and will be continued as long as the weather permits. The balance of the distance, fifty miles, to the Little Missouri, is nearly all graded, and the grading from the Little Missouri—to the Yellow Stone River was let to Walker, Bellows & Company some weeks ago to be completed on the lat of September, 1880. Steel gails for the entire Stone River was let to Walker, Bellows & Company some weeks ago to be completed on the 1st of September, 1880. Steel rails for the entire distance have been purchased for delivery early next year. At the end of the year 1880 the entire distance between the two ends will have been reduced to about 800 miles. It may be safely said that the entire road will be completed in 1883. The country traversed by the Northern Pacific is capable of sustaining a large population, and the country shead and upon the line of the road is already well populated, which population will be greatly increased with the completion of the road. lation will be greatly increased with the com-pletion of the road. The Company intends to increase the rolling-stock and equipment 50 per cent next year. The lands of the Company are being continually sought by actual settlers, and the acreage of wheat tributary to the line in Minnesota and Dakota will be twice as much next year as it was this year

John C. Gault, General Manager of the Wa-bash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, has issued the following circular, announc og the appointmen following circular, announcing the appointment of the following general officers of his road:

For the greater convenience of operating, the lines of this Company will, until otherwise arranged, he divided into two divisions.

The lines and branches cast of the Mississippi River will constitute the "Eastern Division," and the lines and oranches west of the Mississippi River will constitute the "Western Division."

The following appointments are hereby announced:

nounced:

R. Andrews, General Superintendent Eastern Division, Toledo; T. McKissock, General Superintendent Eastern Division, Toledo; T. McKissock, General Superintendent Western Division, St. Louis; E. A. Garvey, Chief Engineer, St. Louis; M. Knight, Assistant General Freight Agent, St. Louis; M. Knight, Assistant General Ticket Agent, St. Louis; H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis; H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis; George F. Shepherd, Paymaster, St. Louis; J. M. Osborn, Commercial Agent, Toledo; C. W. Bradley, Commercial Agent, St. Louis.

ITEMS. Mr. W. F. Downs, Superintendent of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, has resigned his position, and Mr. L. D. Tuthill has been appointed in his place. Gen. James Harding, Railroad Con

Gen. James Harding, Railroad Commissioner of Missouri, is doing his work in a novel maner. He is now on a 260-mile walk over the railroads of Northwest Missouri, inspecting the condition of the road-beds, rails, ties, and bridges. The work, he claims, cannot be properly done in a palace-car or from a car platform. The Atlantic Express of the Chicage & Northwestern Railroad, which should have left Coun-

cil Bluffs at 5:30 p. m. Saturday, and which the regular train of the fowa pool lines, was detained there on account of the delay of the Union Pacific train until 12:40 a. m. Sunday. Union Pacific train until 12:40 a. m. Sunday, seven hours and ten minutes late, but arrived in Chicago at 5:22 p. m. Sunday, only one hour and forty-two minutes behind time, having made an five hours and tweaty-eight minutes in going over the 488 miles from Omaha to Chicago. The run from Clinton, Ia., to Chicago—138 miles—was made in three hours and forty minutes, including twenty-seven stops. This fest of the Chicago & Northwestern shows what Chicago roads can do when they are put to the test.

Death of the "Officer on Guard."

Lieut., Gen. William Crokat has just died at Edinburz, aged 91. He fought at Vimicra, Corunna, Walcheren, and Vittoria, where he received a wound from the consequences of which he suffered till the day of his death; and, after the peace, was for five years at St. Helena. He saw the death of the Emperor, being the original of the "Officer on Guard" in Steucen's well-known emeraving, and brought home to England the hewsofthe event. Gen. Crokat possessed numerous relies of the Emperor, among which may be mentioned the silver plate and knife used by him during his exile, and which bear the lusperial arms; a portrait of Napoleon as a boy, by Isabey, which, encircled by dismonds, originally formed the lid of the Emperor's snuff-box; the wooden spatial used by Napoleon to clean his spade when working in his garden at St. Helena,—an implement formed of a peculiar kind of fir, as light as cork; the cordon worm by the Emperor during the "Hundred Days," and sent to him by his son at Vienna, who wore it till his death; Napoleon's silk stocking and garter, and a beautifully-carved spirit-case formed of a coconnut. Death of the "Officer on Guard,"

The Dying Queen of Naples.

London World, Nov. 5.

The ex-Queen of Naples lies in an almost hopeless condition at Vienna. It is considered improbable that she will recover. Her Majesty has long been known to suffer from consumption, and with the present fail of leaves her condition has assumed such an alarming character as to leave no hope whatever. The Count and Countess de Chambord have been telegraphically summoned to her bedside. It is no mystery that hers is the likeness attempted by M. Alphonse Daudet in his novel just published with such considerable success, "Les Rois en Exil." She bears in it the transcarent pseudonym of the Queen of Illyria. The work, by the way, is a very clever and interesting one; and, whilst carefully avoiding the coarsenses and naughtiness of the Zola school, gives a graphic account of the realities of fast life in the higher circles of cosmopolitan society in Paris.

The British Museum The reading room of the British Museum contains three miles of book-cases eight feet high. The dome whence the electric light fradiates the vast room is, next to that of the Pantheon at Rome, the largest extant.

The friends and customers of Messrs. N. Bennett & Co.. 94 Whiting street, will be pleased to know that they have just unrehased of Messrs. C. P. Kimball & Co. the elegant brougham exhibited by them at the Exposition this fall.

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. IF BENJAMIN'S. MANN. JR. WILL CALL ON the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Asso-ciation, he will hear of something greatly to his ad-vantage and relieve his inquiring friends in he East. THE NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING AT THE Young Men's Christian Association rooms to-day will be conducted by the Fev. F. A. Hardin, pastor of the Haited Methodist Episcopal Church. THE YOUNG MEN'S STRANGERS MEETING IN the Y. M.,C. A. rooms this evening will be con-ducted by the General Secretary. Young men far from home are especially invited.

AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS TUESDAY, NOV. 25, AT 9:30 A. M.

Very Important and Desirable Lines. GEO. P. GOME & CO., Auctioneers. TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at 10 a.m., SPECIAL SALE

FANCY GOODS, Consisting of Vases, Toilet Sets, Mantel Sets, Cuspidores, Liquor Sets, and a variety of goods suitable for the Hol-

iday Trade. Our Regular Sale Crockery and Glassware will be held same day at 2:30 a. m., our regular day, Thurs-day, being a holfday. Goods packed for Country Merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 9:30 a. m., We shall offer an extra large and full line of SEASONABLE

BOOTS & SHOES, Including all of

Our Chicago Shoe Co.'s Goods, Sucker Boots, Beaver and Fiannel-Lined Goods, and a large line of the best known grades of Overshoes.

Don't miss this sale as it offers extra inducementa.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., AUCTION SALE

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers Tuesday, Nov. 25.

AUCTION SALE DRY GOODS, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

Also, a large stock of CLOTHING. Large invoice of Trunks. Large lines Linens, Hats and Caps. Carpeta and Notions. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 1086 MICHIGAN-AV.,

Between Twenty-ainth and Thirtleth-sta., Monday Morning, Nov. 24, at 10 o'clock, ENTIRE HOUSEHOLDFURNITURE

AT AUCTION, Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpeta, Beds and Bedding, Crock-ery and Glassware, Stoves, &c., everything persaining to housekeeping. Sale perempiory. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctra-78 and 80 Randolph-

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPFERS, Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock a. m. A splendid itsa of Fancy Embroidered Slippers, inen's and women's M. M. SANDERS & CO. Auctioneers.

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